New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1392. ... NOVEMBER 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] despatch to the N. Y. Daily Times. [illegible] Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] St. Lawrence County, gives [illegible] Jefferson County gives 2,000; [illegible] for the Republican ticket. We have good [illegible] from Allegany, [illegible] Republican majority.

There are fourteen Republican Senators elected, including [illegible]

[illegible]

SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Headley, Republican.	King, Republican.	Hatch, Soft Dem.	Ward, Hard D.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,960	15,634
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	706
[illegible]	575	1677	[illegible]	288
[illegible]	300 maj.	....	....	....
[illegible]	839	948	468	16
[illegible]	640	516	140	364
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	400	100
[illegible]	....	500 maj.	....	....
Erie	4061	2810	5000	257
[illegible]	....	800 maj.	....	....
Herkimer	2002	750	811	2
Jefferson	....	2500 maj.	....	....
Kings	6111	3914	1221	8294
Monroe	....	300 maj.	....	....
Montgomery	430	371	56	8
Oneida	1367	5036	5404	794
Onondaga	6613	3000	1250	169
Ontario	300 maj.	....	....	....
[illegible]	979	600	846	414
Orange	915	1496	779	199
Putnam	414	298	211	205
Rensselaer	2961	555	1080	117
Rockland	700 maj.	....	....	....
Richmond	773	394	267	663
St. Lawrence	....	640 maj.	....	....
[illegible]	931	400	208	7
Saratoga	1426	1628	....	....
[illegible]	2211	861	597	66
Schenectady	300 maj.	....	....	....
[illegible]	600	2300	1500	835
Tompkins	500 maj.	....	....	....
Ulster	1000 maj.	....	....	....
Washington	1200 maj.	....	....	....
Wayne	2000	2400	1400	....
Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	474	1334
[illegible]	1000 maj.	....	....	....
[illegible] Counties	[illegible]	45,032	57,163	30,539

Senators Probably Elected.

[illegible]

ASSEMBLY.

The returns for Assembly from the City are very meagre. We can only indicate the following as probably elected:

[illegible]

JUDICIARY.

We have not full returns from the Judiciary, but the following candidates are probably elected:

Supreme Court Judge—E. P. Cowles, W&K.N. l'g term. H. E. Davies, K. N., sh't term.

Superior Court Judge—Murray Hoffman, W. & K. N. L. B. Woodruff, W. & K. N.

Common Pleas Judge—John D. Brady, Dem.

Marine Court Judge—A. K. Maynard, K. N.

City Returns for Secretary of State.

Wards.	Headley.	King.	Hatch.	Ward.
I.	[illegible]	25	467	305
II.	349	47	134	148
III.	346	138	108	188
IV.	311	78	697	1379
V.	796	223	311	700
VI.	228	57	613	955
VII.	1073	447	588	1003
VIII.	1346	443	661	764
IX.	[illegible]	661	611	583
X.	1031	[illegible]	601	501
XI.	1409	174	1009	1185
XII.	744	131	424	343
XIII.	697	175	462	429
XIV.	424	83	789	962
XV.	[illegible]	679	253	559
XVI.	[illegible]	729	904	600
XVII.	[illegible]	[illegible]	830	1598
XVIII.	1329	[illegible]	647	811
XIX.*	..	..	..	..
XX.	[illegible]	679	1395	506
XXI.	1118	274	280	739
XXII.*	[illegible]	44	[illegible]	201
Total	[illegible]	8,560	11,960	15,634

*Incomplete. The First, Third and Twenty-second Wards each lack returns from one district. The Thirteenth Ward lacks returns from two districts, and from the Nineteenth Ward we have no returns at all as yet.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Giles, K. N.	Flagg, S. and Rep.	Engs, H. and Liq.	Haws, Whig.
I.	162	74	214	51
II.	[illegible]	88	78	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,478

Giles over Flagg, [illegible]

*Complete.

COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Beatty, K. N. & T.	Connolly, Dem.	Shaw'd, W.
I.	143	[illegible]	76
II.	180	140	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connolly over Beatty, [illegible]

*Complete.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Taylor, K.N. & Rep.	Howard, W. & L.	Devoy, W. & Rep.	[illegible]
I.–XXII.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Complete.

Taylor over Howard......1419

No returns for Ewen, Reformer.

CITY INSPECTOR.

Ward.	Morton, K. N.	Downing, Soft.	Schultz, W. & Liq.	Vache, Hard.
I.	158	58	117	180
II.	155	70	20	61
III.	..	..	..	..
IV.*	341	770	50	1138
V.	669	428	78	869
VI.	187	531	136	567
VII.*	794	556	329	748
VIII.	1140	461	347	569
IX.	1281	480	268	371
X.	818	371	174	341
XI.	[illegible]	1049	45	978
XII.	..	..	..	..
XIII.	811	299	198	189
XIV.	..	..	..	..
XV.	1160	156	44	75
XVI.	854	487	394	310
XVII.	179	79	59	198
XVIII.	85	162	18	196
XIX.	296	236	16	41
XX.	669	1160	853	300
XXI.	693	241	69	443
XXII.	85	97	6	99
Total	9980	7975	2595	5707

Morton over Downing, 2008.

No returns were received for Grissom.

*Complete.

SENATE.

Third Senatorial District.—City.

[COMPLETE.]

Ward.	Barr, Hard Shell.	Sickles, Union Dem.	Ward, Know-Nothing.
I.	226	958	73
II.	141	131	862
III.	490	281	236
IV.	1,161	878	167
V.	568	526	1,010
VI.	948	848	74
Total	3,341	3,567	1,921

Fourth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Petty, K. N.	Murphy, Hard.	Small, Soft.	Allen, Rep.
VII.	665	281	377	238
X.	586	312	410	261
XIII.	—	—	—	—
XVII.	396	349	125	122
Total	1,647	985	912	681

Fifth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Spencer, Soft.	Wild, W. and Rep.	Ripley.
VIII.	713	657	
IX.	2119	2180	187
XIV.	—	—	—
Total	2832	2837	187

Sixth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Brooks, Prot.	Munday, Cath.	Lee, W.
XI.	1150	1498	8
XII.	66	148	..
XV.	1470	875	..
XVI.	2083	907	47
XVIII.	58	369	..
XIX.	284	465	..
XX.	610	701	..
XXI.	221	64	..
XXII.	347	483	..
Total	6284	4948	55

COMMON COUNCIL.

Aldermen Elected.

The following is as near to a complete list of the next Board of Aldermen as can yet be obtained.

Wards.		
I.	Joseph W. Brown	——
II.	Hiram Corwin	Whig.
III.	Samuel H. Moser	Whig.
IV.	Bart. Healy	Hard Democrat.
V.	H. R. Hoffmire	——
VI.	John Clancy	Hard Democrat.
VII.	Charles Fox	——
VIII.	Wm. Tucker	Whig.
IX.	Peter P. Voorhis	——
X.	Norman McLeod	Soft Democrat.
XI.	James R. Steers	——
XII.	Nicholas Seagrist	Democrat.
XIII.	John H. Briggs	Know-Nothing.
XIV.	Peter Monaghan	Soft Democrat.
XV.	Isaac O. Barker	Reformer.
XVI.		
XVII.	Nathan C. Ely	Whig.
XVIII.		
XIX.	Anson Herrick	Soft Reformer.
XX.	C. H. Tucker	Whig.
XXI.		
XXII.	Wm. B. Drake	Whig.

Councilmen Elected.

The following is a list of those who have been chosen members of the next Board of Councilmen:

Ward.	District.		
I.	1	Henry Smith	Whig and K.-N.
	2	Jacob L. Smith	Democrat.
II.	3	Gideon Clifton	Whig.
III.	4	Amos Gavitt	Whig K.-N.
IV.	5	John Baulch	Democrat.
	6	——	——
IV.	7	Geo. Bickford	Soft Democrat.
V.	8	J. L. Waugh	Hard and K.-N.
	9	Geo. A. Barney	Whig.
	10	W. H. Crane	Whig and K.-N.
VI.	11	Mat. Murray	Hard Democrat.
	12	——	
	13	James E. Kerrigan	Hard Democrat.
VII.	14	Geo. W. Warner	Whig and K.-N.
	15	Michael Barry	Hard Democrat.
	16	Orlando Gray	Democrat.
VIII.	17	Jonas N. Philips	Hard Democrat.
	18	James E. Colegrove	Know-Nothing.
	19	Jos. D. Martin	Whig and K.-N.
	20	Ledyard Avery	Whig and K.-N.
IX.	21	John Kennard	Know-Nothing.
	22	Alex. Hemphill	Know-Nothing.
	23	C. S. Cooper	Know-Nothing.
	24	Robert Dixon	Know-Nothing.
X.	25	Geo. W. Roebner	Whig.
	26	John Van Tine	Soft Democrat.
	27	W. H. Whitlock	Whig and K. N.
XI.	28	Henry W. Colyer	Democrat.
	29	Isaac B. Skaats	Whig and K. N.
	30	Francis Boole	Hard Dem.
	31	Geo. H. Raymond	Know-Nothing.
	32	John Hart	Democrat.
XIII.	33	Wm. Floyd	Know-Nothing.
	34	E. C. McConnell	Soft Democrat.
	35	Eph. Read	Democrat.
XIV.	36	Francis O'Reilly	Soft Democrat.
	37	Thomas Farran	Soft Democrat.
	38	Michael Smith	Hard Democrat.
XV.	39	Charles E. Appleby	Whig and K. N.
	40	Otis D. Swan	Whig and K. N.
	41	John H. Braly	Dem. and K. N.
XVI.	42	Andrew Leary	Hard Democrat.
	43	George Merritt	Whig and K. N.
	44	Samuel Hopper	Whig and K. N.
	45	C. S. Watrous	Whig and K. N.
XVII.	46	J. W. F. Van Riper	Whig and K. N.
	47	R. F. Pinckney	Whig.
	48	F. J. Miller	Democrat.
	49	And. J. Odell	Whig and K. N.
	50	Bernard Reilly	Hard Democrat.
XX.	51	James Wallace	Hard Democrat.
	52	Dennis Ryer	Soft Democrat.
	53	Thomas A. Dunn	Hard Democrat.
XXI.	54	Jeremiah Crowley	Whig and K. N.
	55	—— Taylor	Whig and K. N.
XVIII.	56	W. M. Baxter	Whig and K. N.
	57	W. A. Sterling	Whig and K. N.
XIX.	58	H. A. Maynard	Whig and K. N.
XXII.	59	—— Cargill	Democrat.
XII.	60	Isaac A. Hopper	Whig and K. N.

Democrats......26
Whigs and Know-Nothings......34

The Sixth and Twelfth Districts are not yet known officially, but that Democrats have been elected there can hardly be a doubt.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

We can only speak of the following as probably elected; the returns are exceedingly meagre. Mr. CONNOLLY is elected County Clerk beyond a doubt.

Comptroller—John S. Giles, K. N.
Sheriff—Joseph H. Toone, K. N.
County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly, Dem.
Street Commissioner—Joseph S. Taylor, K. N.
Com. of Repairs and Supplies—N. J. Selah, Dem.
Corporation Counsel—Louis N. Glover, K. N.
Governors of Alms-House—Isaac J. Oliver, K. N., C. G. Gunther, Hard.
City Inspector—George W. Morton, K. N.
Coroners—[illegible]

THE LIQUOR TICKET—CITY.

[illegible] WARD, Hard Democrat, who was on the Liquor Dealers' ticket, received, in the City, as far as the exact returns have come in—eight Districts to hear from—15,634. The Soft candidate, Mr. HATCH, received 11,960. Mr. MITCHELL, the Hard candidate for Comptroller, not on the Liquor ticket, received 8,911 as far as heard from; Mr. STETSON, Soft, who was on the ticket, received 13,625.

Secretary of State.

KINGS COUNTY—CITY OF BROOKLYN.

	Ward.	King.	Hatch.	Headley.
First Ward	223	140	41	161
Second Ward	400	86	40	251
Third Ward	192	585	86	598
Fourth Ward	185	257	21	333
Fifth Ward	664	113	137	432
Sixth Ward	571	286	69	596
Seventh Ward	782	259	88	333
Eighth Ward	865	40	3	399
Ninth Ward	663	95	26	134
Tenth Ward	498	820	265	818
Eleventh Ward	677	250	164	954
Twelfth Ward	470	66	56	92
Thirteenth Ward	316	811	29	710
Fourteenth Ward	950	7	6	494
Fifteenth Ward	898	80	20	292
Sixteenth Ward	748	54	97	163
Seventeenth Ward	171	160	71	265
Eighteenth Ward	189	8	109	187
Gravesend	48	11	—	52
New-Utrecht	94	68	—	60
Flatlands	61	3	4	64
Flatbush	99	5	2	66
New-Lotts	111	8	19	18
Totals	8,294	3,914	1,221	6,111

Ward over Headley, 2,183

Kings County.

We gave yesterday a list of the Aldermen elected in Brooklyn. There are no later returns.

Third Assembly District—WOOD, Whig and K. N., elected by 85 majority over SWAN.

Suffolk County.

GOLDSMITH and BARTLES, both Republicans and and K. N.'s, are probably elected to the Assembly rom the First District.

Queens County.

FURMAN, the Hard and Liquor candidate for Senator, has a majority of 700 over RYDER, the Soft candidate.

SEAMAN N. SNEDIKER, F. S., is elected by a small majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Ward.	Hatch.	Headley.	King.
Bedford				
Cortland	151	56	455	185
East Chester	246	8	137	88
Greenburg				
Harrison	35	18	34	[illegible]
Lewisboro'				
Mamaroneck	51	1	68	19
Mount Pleasant	147	24	146	[illegible]
Newcastle				
New-Rochelle	18	180	161	[illegible]
North Castle				
North Salem	77	27	90	[illegible]
Ossining				
Pelham	—	9	72	4
Poundridge				
Rye	183	8	168	[illegible]
Somers				
Scarsdale	23	—	18	13
West Chester	48	49	152	[illegible]
West Farms	395	117	583	[illegible]
White Plains	57	2	81	[illegible]
Yonkers				
Yorktown	109	20	122	70

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

CITY OF TROY.

Wards.	Ward.	King.	Hatch.	Headley.
I.	19	121	73	95
II.	..	..	..	188
III.	..	191	..	151
IV.	3	86	96	146
V.	25	149	158	198
VI.	16	94	230	94
VII.	..	204	88	150

RICHMOND COUNTY.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

King......394 | Ward......663
Headley......773 | Hatch......267

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

HUDSON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Union city ticket succeeded here over Sam. The Americans elect both Assemblymen and County Officers in this (Columbia) county.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

CARMEL, Nov. 7.—Putnam County, complete, gives Headley 414; King, 208; Ward, 205; Hatch, 211. Brandreth, for Senator, has 889; Ferdon, 782. Bailey, (Hard,) is elected to the Assembly by 50 plurality. Rider (American) is elected County Judge by 545 majority. Mead, (American,) County Clerk by 774 majority. Brewster, (American,) Sheriff, by 300 majority. The vote for Justice of the Supreme Court stands—for Genun, (American,) 1,018; Campbell, (Hard,) 109.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

BALLSTON, Nov. 7.—Seven towns and six election districts give King 1,826; Headley, 1,426. Scott and Bancus (Dem.) are elected to the Assembly.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

YONKERS, Nov. 7.—The vote in Westchester County has not yet been fully ascertained. Dr. Brandeth will have a small majority in the county, and is believed to be elected over Ferdon, the American nominee. Jenkins, the American nominee for County Clerk, is reported to have a majority of eleven votes, but several poll districts have yet to be heard from.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 7.—In Ontario County the contest between King and Headley is very close. The Americans have elected their County Clerk, Sheriff and Judge by about 200 majority.

ITHACA, Nov. 7.—The entire American ticket is elected in Tompkins County by about 500 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 7.—Broome County gives King 1,677; Ward, 923; Headley, 565. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, Nov. 7.—Tioga County, nearly complete, gives King, 1,860; Hatch, 1,550; Ward, [illegible]; Headley, 400. Bradford, Republican Senator, has 307 majority.

Albany County.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 7.

The following is the aggregate vote on the several State Officers in this city and county, with the exception of Rensselaerville and one district in Bern:

King	2475	Hatch	4569	Ward	706	Headley	5666
Cook	2583	Stetson	4753	Mitchell	692	Burrows	5610
Williams	2383	Thurston	4515	Lyon	695	Clark	6014
Mann	2491	Tilden	4592	Sutherl'd	685	Cushing	5896
Geddes	2926	Jervis	4851	Fay	675	Seymour	5829
Bissell	2654	Hawley	4731	Follett	686	Whallon	5801
Bailey	2578	Agan	4630	Clark	696	Russell	5910

The aggregate vote in this county for Senator, Sheriff and County Clerk, with the exception of Rensselaerville and one District in Bern on Senator and County Clerk, is as follows:

Crosby	2612	Porter	5606	Harcourt	5855
Beardsley	2632	Van Alstyne	5574	Brayton	5968
Bennett	2408	Babcock	5615	Lansing	5746

The Election and the Result.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 7.

The returns are yet too imperfect to enable us to say how the election has resulted. The probabilities, however, are in favor of the Know-Nothing ticket. This result, should it have been effected, has been produced by the large Liquor vote against the Republican ticket in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany Troy and Buffalo. While the Liquor vote, on the one hand, was thrown against us, for the Softs, a large proportion of the Prohibitory Law votes, on the other hand, was cast against us, for the Know-Nothing ticket.

Against all these elements and influences, with the entire Liquor vote, the large Catholic vote, the whole Know-Nothing force, the "Straight-out Whig" vote, and a part of the Maine Law vote, AGAINST US, the REPUBLICAN TICKET, if not elected, has received a vote which furnishes not only the most gratifying, but certain guarantees for the future.

The "Softs," our most perfidious and malignant opponents, with all their auxiliary aids—with allies who furnished tens of thousands of dollars for the canvass—are utterly overthrown and wiped out. With the Liquor and Adopted vote abstracted from their column, the Hards would far out-number them.

THE ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Triumph of Know-Nothingism—Governor Gardner Re-elected.

The Boston *Post*, yesterday, gives a summary of the result of the elections in the State of Massachusetts, as far as received. Under the head of "Governor Gardner reëlected," the *Post* says:

Such is the result of the election in this State, as indicated by the returns up to the hour of putting our first edition to press. He went out of Boston with 1,100 plurality; Lowell responded with 900 plurality, New-Bedford 800, Quincy 200, Weymouth [illegible], Fall River 200, Taunton 300, Middleboro' 200, and so on in many of the large towns in all quarters of the State, including Worcester, where a large fusion vote was expected.

The State officers on the K. N. ticket are also probably elected, including H. W. BENCHLEY, for Lieutenant Governor; A. H. NELSON, for Attorney General; FRANCIS DEWITT, for Secretary of State; MOSES TENNEY, Treasurer; U. R. RANSOM, Auditor.

The vacancy in the Tenth Congress District has probably been filled by the choice of DR. CHAFFEE, K. N., in place of MORRIS, K. N., resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Democrats and Whigs will make a show in this branch this year. EZRA WILKINSON, Democrat, is elected in Dedham. Fusionists are elected in Worcester. In Watertown, a Whig. The K. N.'s elect in Lowell, New-Bedford, and probably in Boston, and have thus secured a majority in this branch.

SENATE.

We hear that two Free-Soil Senators are chosen in Plymouth. The GARDNER plurality, however, must carry with it this branch of the government.

So, if the figures to come in do not change things more than we expect they will, the Know-Nothings will retain power another year in this Commonwealth.

Hull was heard from before 12 o'clock. It gave BEACH 1, ROCKWELL 4, WALLEY 10, GARDNER 12. It is said the Know-Nothings had a plan to vote early in the "large towns," (like Hull,) and then telegraph over the State, to influence those who want to be on the winning side!

VOTE OF BOSTON.

Wards.	Rockwell.	Gardner.	Beach.	Walley.
I.	95	611	420	108
II.	89	697	290	83
III.	102	873	398	107
IV.	184	383	225	353
V.	186	407	228	293
VI.	204	572	234	444
VII.	183	236	546	249
VIII.	197	290	311	238
IX.	178	461	245	159
X.	191	515	276	211
XI.	235	584	372	217
XII.	148	600	468	120
Total	2,083	5,416	4,201	2,578

Gov. GARDNER has 1,171 plurality in the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The returns of the election yesterday from all but nine towns, give GARDNER 14,986 plurality. The Americans have also elected the Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General by about 10,000 plurality.

CHAFFEE, American, is elected to Congress in the Tenth District, by about 4,000 plurality.

The House stands 179 Americans, 30 Democrats, 18 Whigs, 71 Republicans, and 3 Liberals. The Senate, so far as known, stands 28 Americans and 17 of all other denominations.

New-Jersey Election.

KEYPORT, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The election in Monmouth County has resulted largely in favor of the Democrats. PATTERSON, Democrat, for County Clerk, has been elected over the Know-Nothing candidate by 646 majority. CONOVER, Democrat, for Sheriff, is elected over LEONARD, Know-Nothing, by 806.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

As near as could be ascertained up to 11½ last night, the vote of this city for Governor stood, BARSTOW, Democrat, 3,300; BASHFORD, Republican, 2,088. The city and county is believed to give 3,000 majority for BARSTOW.

Grant County gives BASHFORD Republican, 300 majority, and elects a Republican Senator and 3 Representatives.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our Congressional election is proceeding quietly. Unusual crowds are around the polls and the vote promises to be large.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

We have partial returns from several Wards showing the election of DAVIS, American, to Congress, over MAY.

The returns received indicate the probable election of the whole American ticket in this city, and the Democrats think such will be the case. The result will not be known before noon to-morrow.

A man was shot dead in a row just as the polls closed.

The election generally throughout the city has passed off very quietly, and the vote is the largest ever polled.

FREDERICK COUNTY—HOFFMAN, American, for Congress, is thought to be elected in the Sandy Hook District.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In Washington County the American ticket is elected.

The Americans are rejoicing to-night over their victory. The Democrats concede they are defeated.

THE NEW GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Injunction Against the Board of Aldermen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Uriah J. Smith et al. vs. The Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.—On the 17th of April, 1855, the Legislature of this State passed a special act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York." By this act, the Company was constituted and declared to be a body politic, with the usual privileges of Gas Companies in this City, on condition that they would so conduct their manufactory as not to create a nuisance, "and that no public street, alley, &c., be dug into, &c., for the purpose aforesaid, without the permission of the *two Boards of the Common Council of said City*, first had and obtained, and said Boards are hereby authorised to grant exclusive permission to said Company for said purpose, &c., &c."

It is claimed by the present plaintiffs that the Board of Aldermen are about to grant this permission, as the Board of Councilmen have done, and *then the Company will commence laying the pipes* which, in Broadway in particular, will much injure the pavements, as two pipes—one on each side of the street—will be laid from the Battery to Union-square, and thereby the taxes to repair the *pavement will be very considerably increased. The main* objection made, however, is that the act of the Legislature is unconstitutional in requiring the consent of the two Boards of the Common Council *only*. It should have required the consent of the Mayor also.

A temporary injunction was granted by Hon. Judge Roosevelt, restraining the Board of Aldermen from giving the Company the necessary permission, and enjoining the Company from proceeding with their works.

Yesterday, a motion was made, on behalf of the Company, to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Hutchings, counsel for the defendants, read the complaint and injunction, and contended, at some length, that the Mayor was not a part of the Common Council for the purpose of passing ordinances of this kind; that in fact, if the Mayor vetoed a bill, the two Boards could pass it over again by a two-thirds vote, and thus make it a law. That even if the Mayor were necessarily a part of the Common Council, the Legislature of the State, being a higher power, could provide any way by which a certain resolution should be passed, which was done in this case, and that such an action was perfectly constitutional.

The plaintiffs will open to-morrow.

Important Movements.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 7.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the late exciting intelligence from Nicaragua, in regard to the imprisonment or detention of the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Rivas, and of the outrage committed at Virgin Bay upon some of the California passengers on an American steamer, by which several persons were killed and wounded. The Government, we learn, has received dispatches from Mr. WHEELER relative to these unfortunate events, and it is rumored that they are of such a nature as to require prompt and serious attention. It is said, indeed, and to us the rumor has the air of probability, that the Administration has already ordered Commodore PAULDING to proceed to Nicaragua in a ship-of-war with special instructions to inquire into the circumstances attending these outrages.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

British Fears of American Fillibustering.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Russian Militia Ordered on Active Service.

Further Details of the Russian Defeat Before Kars.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 88.

[By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the 27th of October, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night.

At noon, on the 1st inst., in lat. 49° [illegible], lon. [illegible] 24', the *Asia* passed the ship *Portholders*, steering east.

The *Asia* sailed at 1 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

The Steamship *North Star* arrived out at Southampton at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 26th ult.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERING.

The London *Times* has a noticeable article (editorial) respecting American expansion, and says *the English government is omitting no opportunity of reënforcing the West India Squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American Continent. At this moment, says the Times,* North America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not the less true, that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical fillibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises *fully contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible.*

If we can prevent the expedition from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the dangers which must arise, should they be carried out to their natural developments.

THE WAR.

The announcement that the Russians had blown up Fort Nicholas and their other works at Otchakoff is confirmed.

The principal portion of the news from Sebastopol *consists of obscure accounts of the manœuvres* of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the Allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their fortified position.

The French and Sardinians had advanced from the Tchernaya and Baidar line, and correspondence of the 13th says the French posts were within nine miles of Baktchiserai, also close to the Russian position at Albat and Airgal, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand.

The Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite the Allied lines, namely; One division of guards at the fortifications on the north plateau, two at Inkermann, two on McKenzie ridge, and the remaining eight guard the series of plateaus from Baktchiserai down to Aitodor and the river courses of the Belbek, Katicha and Alma.

English correspondence to Oct. 13 supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, no diminution of the fire from the forts and batteries on the north side of the harbor. Their fire during the last four days had been very active and was chiefly directed against the Malakoff and the French quarters in the western part of the south side.

The British and French were engaged in clearing away the ruins of the city.

A Russian dispatch *of the 23d, via Berlin, says,* the Allies, 40,000 strong, had marched from Eupatoria towards Touist, but on the 23d, perceiving our Lancers on their left flank, they returned behind Akatschi.

Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicolaieff.

English letters say that the gun-boats reconnoitred near Nicolaieff.

The latest dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Oct. 26, says: "The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march, to reinforce the army of the South, under General LUDERS. Two liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun-boats have entered the Dnieper."

The Emperor ALEXANDER had left Nicolaieff, for Elizabetgood, 180 miles northward. The usual story is revived, that his reason is affected.

There is nothing more definite, as to the resignation or recall of General SIMPSON, than was brought out by the *Arago*. The London *Post* says that a new Commander is appointed, but does not give his name. Rumor mentions Sir DELACY EVANS, CODRINGTON, MARKHAM, COLIN CAMPBELL, and others.

Major DELAFIELD, Major MURDOCH, Jr., and Captain MCLELLAN, American officers, had arrived in the camp. A British general order provides them with rations during their stay in the Crimea.

OSMAN PACHA, who was taken at Sinope, had been exchanged.

Miss NIGHTINGALE had returned to Sebastopol.

Gen. WYNDHAM, the hero of the Redan, has the command of the 4th British Division.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of the stores found in Sebastopol, comprising a million shot and cartridges, and half a million pounds of gunpowder.

The land strength of the Allies in the Crimea, including the sick, is officially reported at 210,000 men.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 15th, says the Allied successes had caused despondency, yet everything indicates the intention of Russia to continue the war. *Preparations were making for a fourteenth* levy and enrollment of the local militia. Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

The attitude of Sweden was regarded in St. Peters*burg with increasing suspicion.*

The Baltic.

The weather was bad, and the English fleet near Nargen was preparing to leave. The gun-boats at Elsinore had been ordered to England.

The coasting trade was again springing up since the removal of the fleet.

ASIA.

When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, they on the 29th Sept. made their attack upon Kars. The Turkish details of the affair are received. The Russian loss is reported at 2,000. Two Turkish redoubts were lost and retaken four times. The Hungarian General KMETY, commanded the Turks in the absence of the English General WILLIAMS. The Russian General, MOURAVIEFF, with 90 guns, cannot continue the siege. The Russians have fortified all the passes leading to Tiflis.

OMAR PACHA was at Souchem Kale.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A new coalition of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, BRIGHT, GLADSTONE, and DISRAELI, was still talked of.

Lord PALMERSTON wishes the Earl of SHAFTESBURY to accept the vacancy in the Colonial Secretaryship, owing to Sir WM. MOLESWORTH'S death, but his colleagues oppose. The name of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is also mentioned for the office.

An important discussion had been held in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the present British Monetary crisis. Resolutions were adopted that although there is no cause for immediate alarm, the Government should anticipate and prevent any breakdown of public confidence by suspending the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, as during the crisis of 1847. The London *Times* opposes this expedient.

The city of London had presented an address to the Queen upon the glorious successes of the Allied army, to which the Queen made a suitable reply, promising a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The London papers comment strongly on Admiral STIRLING'S dilatory movements in the Pacific, by [illegible]

[illegible] which on the 15th of May he [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]

The ship *America* went ashore at Gibraltar and [illegible]

[illegible] *(London)* [illegible]

FRANCE.

The Bank of France had arranged to obtain some millions of francs in silver from the Bank of Amsterdam, and it was rumored that it also intended to issue 25 and 50 franc bills.

The Paris papers say that extensive gold mines have been discovered in Cayenne.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers are to meet on the 13th of November.

The King of Belgium actively offers his mediation in the war.

SPAIN.

Cholera continues to prevail badly at Madrid, and about 100 cases were reported daily. General TACON, formerly Governor of Cuba, had died of cholera, at the age of 80.

ITALY.

Distress from cholera, scarcity, and crime, was on the increase in Tuscany.

Russia has come to an amicable understanding with the Pope, respecting the nomination of Catholic Bishops in Poland.

Rumors were current that the Government of Naples had committed a gross outrage against some American citizens, but the particulars are not to hand.

DENMARK.

The Ministry is reconstituted. M. HALL is Minister of the Interior and President of the Council.

The name of Congress, says a letter from Berlin, has been erroneously given to the meeting called by Denmark for the settlement of the Sound Dues. Denmark has simply invited the States of the Baltic—namely, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Mecklenburg and Lubec, to a conference, in order to come to an understanding with them as to the possibility of purchasing the Dues. As no invitation of the kind has been addressed either to England, France, or the United States, the meeting cannot in any way be termed a European Congress.

GREECE.

The Ministry has been changed again. M. CONDOSTOVATO is Minister of Finance; [illegible] Public Instruction; [illegible] the Interior; TRICOUPIS, Foreign Affairs.

EGYPT.

The Pacha of Egypt has prohibited the export of grain after the 6th of January next, owing to a short coming in the rise of the Nile.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. say the market was dull at a decline on the week of ⅛d.@¼d. The sales of the week amounted to 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400, and exporters 6,300 bales. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, closing with more cheerfulness. Their quotations are: New-Orleans Fair, 6⅝d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Uplands Fair, 6⅜d.; Middling, 5½d.; Mobile Fair, 6½d.; Middling, 5 3-16d.; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, [illegible]; Inferior, 4d.@4¼d. Stock in port, [illegible] bales, of which 256,000 were American. Messrs. [illegible] & Co.'s circular quotes Mobile Middling at [illegible], and Uplands Middling 5 3-16d.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester are [illegible] and the market closed dull.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. report Wheat dull and easier, in some cases 2d. lower. Flour dull and a trifle lower, say 1s. [illegible] bbl. Western Canal FLOUR 41s. 6d.@[illegible]; Philadelphia and Baltimore [illegible]; Ohio [illegible]; Canadian [illegible]. White Wheat 12s. [illegible]@12s. 6d.; Red 11s. 10d.@[illegible]. Corn [illegible] higher on the week and closed steady; White [illegible]; Yellow [illegible]; Mixed [illegible]. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. quote White Wheat [illegible]@12s. 6d.; Red 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR [illegible]—and [illegible] Corn dull at the close.

Liverpool Provision Market.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. quote Beef dull, but prices unchanged. Pork steady at former figures. BACON without variation. Lard steady and nominal at [illegible]. Market bare of Cheese, but prices a trifle lower.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[illegible]

Pearl ASHES steady at [illegible]. Pots [illegible]. TALLOW firm. RICE wholly unchanged. Sugar a trifle lower—sales at [illegible]. Spirits of Turpentine [illegible] but not quotably lower—sales at [illegible]. Rosin [illegible]. Tar worth [illegible]. OILS—Linseed [illegible]; Sperm in better demand at [illegible]; Fine Whale [illegible]; Pale Seal [illegible]. Pale Rape unchanged; [illegible]

London Markets.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report [illegible] White Wheat [illegible]. Red [illegible]. Iron steady at former rates—Welsh Bars [illegible]; Pig [illegible]. Lead dull; Western [illegible]. SUGAR advanced, and the demand active at 1s.@1s. 6d. over last week's rates. Coffee a trifle lower. American FLOUR quoted at [illegible]. Rice dull, and rather lower. *Tallow firm at* [illegible] 6d.

London Money Market.

The MONEY Market was without the least change. *The Bank of England rates had not been varied,* and there was no extreme depression in trade. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £500,000 during the week. Consols had slightly advanced, and closed [illegible].

American Securities.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote the market dull, but prices unchanged. Messrs. BELL & CO., however, report State Securities somewhat better, with more doing, and railway stocks steady, with a better demand. Their quotations are as follows: United States sixes, '68, (ins.) 105@107; do. do. (bonds,) 106@108; Massachusetts sterling, 106@108; Pennsylvania fives, 74@76; do. bonds, [illegible]; Maryland sterling bonds, 93@96; Virginia fives (bonds,) 83@85; Virginia sixes (bonds,) 85@86; Erie Railroad first mortgage, 100@102; do. third mortgage, [illegible]; do. convertibles, 75; do. fund, 78@80; New-York Central sevens, 95@96; do sixes, 87@89; Michigan Central eights, 96@98; Illinois Central sevens, [illegible] 74; do. Freeland, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Central firsts, 89@91.

Attempted Escape of Prisoners from the Tombs—Just Caught in Time.

Yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, an attempt was made by three men confined in the Tombs to escape. They were THOMAS GILLESPIE, confined on a charge of burglary; RICHARD WARE, grand larceny; and EDWARD FOLEY, for disorderly conduct. These men were confined in one cell, and during the night they broke the leg from off the iron bedstead, and with it, as quiet as might be, worked to force a breach in the wall at the rear. When they had succeeded in making a small hole they were heard by the night watch, who at once put them in *irons and separated them.*

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board held its usual weekly meeting in Worth-street yesterday. *Present, the Chairman and five members of the Commission.*

A communication was received from an emigrant forwarder, asking a recommendation for business purposes. The Board refused to accede to his prayer, or to take any action upon it, observing that they could not assume to recommend or advertise any person in such proposed capacity, or indorse the recommendation of Mayor WOOD, so as to insure the further action of Gov. CLARK upon such document.

A list of rules, drawn up by the Medical Committee, for the regulation of medical and hospital duties, was recited. It was moved that so much of them as related to the duties of nurses and similar officials be conspicuously posted at Ward's Island.

The return of arrivals, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 6, inclusive, shows the arrival of seven vessels, from Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen and Glasgow, bringing 1,970 bondable passengers, and 66 not liable, with a total amount in cash of $67,664 25. The prospect of further arrivals is stated not to be very encouraging.

A Committee recommend the appointment of Dr. CAMERON as the examining physician at Castle Garden, and state that the facilities afforded by the arrangements at Castle Garden for obtaining statistical and other information are very great and valuable. A Registrar and Clerk are also proposed.

There have been 487 surgical patients treated in the surgical department of the Emigrants' Hospital during the month of *October*; 389 remain on the list.

Number of immigrants arrived to Oct. 31......[illegible]
Number of immigrants arrived since to Nov. 7......1,936
Total......[illegible]
To same date in 1854......[illegible]

Number of inmates in Institution at Ward's Island......1,[illegible] [illegible]
Number of inmates in Medical Hospital......[illegible]
Total......[illegible]

[illegible] RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

[illegible] Governor-General of the Windward Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

On Tuesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, a copy of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES (third edition, published at [illegible] P. M. on the preceding day,) was transferred from my hands to those of Mr. [illegible], of Clifton House. I understand that this was an event in the matter of news-delivery. Yet, it was only in the ordinary routine of leaving New-York at 5 P. M., by the Hudson River Railroad, reaching Albany at 10, quitting that capital at 11, and reaching the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, in less than twelve hours, by the New-York Central Railroad. New-York to Niagara in about seventeen hours, actual [illegible]! The old question arises—what would our [illegible] have thought of it? What, indeed! It would have surprised them, and so would a view of the lightning steam-press, in full play, by which the DAILY TIMES sends out its thousands and tens of thousands over the land.

Those who have not visited Niagara during the present year cannot have seen, in its completed form, that triumph of engineering, the Railway Suspension Bridge, which, when first projected, was declared by no less an authority than ROBERT STEPHENSON, to be impracticable. Nay, when its construction was somewhat advanced, he repeated his veto, on view of the actual works, and delivered an [illegible] opinion that, however well adapted it might be for such light carriages as well admitted [illegible] over the former bridge, it must inevitably break down beneath the weight of a railway train. Well, it has not broken down yet. I passed over it, in a railway carriage, on Tuesday, and it did not even appear to vibrate. The best of the joke is, that the engineering world now goes to the length of declaring that had the same principle of construction been applied, a few years ago, the Britannia Tubular Bridge, over the Straits of Menai, (in England,) might have been dispensed with, and the desired end arrived at, with two-thirds less expenditure.

[illegible] years ago, when I was last here, there was, on the Canada side of the old Suspension Bridge, a very humble wooden shanty, which was honored with the imposing title of "Her Majesty's Custom-House," and was, in fact, the crib in which was housed the melancholy individual whose duty it was to rush out, every now and then, when he saw a [illegible], and exact what dues he could on customary articles brought across the green waters of the rapid Niagara River. Between the bridge and Clifton House (that well-known hostelrie) there was not then to be found one other building of any description.

Now there is a town which promises to be a thriving one. The Great Western Railway has a large terminus close to the bridge, now built of wood and brick, but soon to be replaced by a solid stone erection, with all necessary architectural "means and appliances to boot." There are hotels, shops, warehouses and private dwellings, all built of brick and stone. I have not noticed a single wooden building of any sort. Streets are laid out, and [illegible]. A stately building is exclusively devoted to the purpose of Custom-House, Post-Office and Bank. Next year there is to be a newspaper. The whole has been got up within the last fifteen months, and the infant city bears the name of Elgin, in compliment to the late Governor-General of Canada. A Joint Stock Company has been formed to build the city, and their first step was to purchase the land. A year ago Mr. ZIMMERMAN gave $12,000 or thereabouts, for a lot of land between Clifton House and the Bridge. A strange-looking lot it is, plentifully studded with stumps of what once were mighty trees. It will be a tough job to uproot these land-snags; but the Building Company will do it. They have paid $200,000 to Mr. ZIMMERMAN for the land, and several persons assure [illegible] that, had he held out, he might have obtained a much higher price. However, one of the principles on which he has realized a colossal fortune is to turn his money quickly. Besides owning considerable property all around Elgin, it is manifestly his interest to assist, as he best can, in the advancement of the place.

On reaching Clifton House, on Tuesday forenoon, your correspondent was informed by Mr. [illegible], in his [illegible] manner, that it was impossible he could have accommodation there, as the hotel would be [illegible] on Wednesday morning to [illegible] on Thursday, to all except the invited guests of Mr. ZIMMERMAN. When told that the three hundred bedrooms in the establishment were filled with [illegible] about 700 such guests—that 180 of them [illegible] who sometimes shave and continually [illegible] had a public dinner, and then a grand ball and supper followed, for the gratification of both sexes, you will readily imagine how much the Canadian edition of *Zimmerman on Solitude*, illustrated with plates (and [illegible] things upon them) differs from such [illegible] of the work, as the public are generally compelled to put up with. However, as your correspondent, (by virtue of having been FRANCIS HINCKS' schoolfellow,) was "an invited guest," Mr. [illegible] graciously installed him in a room, and by clinging on to the key thereof with the tenacity of a limpet, said room has remained in the occupancy of yours faithfully until this present hour.

Last Summer, Hon. F. HINCKS, formerly Premier of Canada, visited England. While there, (as the DAILY TIMES was the very first to announce,) Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH inaugurated his assumption of Colonial Administration, by selecting Mr. HINCKS for the Governorship General of the Windward Islands: inquired whether Mr. H. would accept the office, if offered to him; and, on his reply in the affirmative, submitted the appointment to the Queen, by whom it was "most graciously approved." Considering that Mr. HINCKS has nothing but ability and character to recommend him, and does not labor under the misfortune of the slightest relationship to any Peer, the appointment has been viewed, in England, as a forward step in the too-seldom trodden path of putting "the best men in the proper places." In Canada, where HINCKS has been a leading man for the last twelve or fourteen years, the gratification at this appointment has been considerable. As a publicist, HINCKS has made friends—and enemies. However, on the eve of his departure, opposition has generally died away, and a series of complimentary demonstrations has commenced, the leading principle being honor to the man, and no introduction of political subjects.

On Monday there was a public dinner at Brantford. On Wednesday Mr. ZIMMERMAN's dinner and ball came off at the Clifton House. To-day (Thursday) there will be a dinner at Woodstock, the Capital of Oxford County, whose representative, HINCKS, was for several years in the Provincial Parliament. Next Monday the rising town of London follows the lead, and Hamilton will also have a HINCKS' celebration. By far the most magnificent has been Mr. ZIMMERMAN's very imposing and sumptuous entertainment.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN, by far the wealthiest man in these [illegible], has long been the warm personal friend of Mr. HINCKS. He has realized an immense fortune as contractor for the execution of various public works in the Province. He is apparently under the age of 40, and, I am glad to add, does credit to his native country, being a native of Pennsylvania. Clifton House, of which Mr. [illegible] is the lessee, is his property. The charming villa near it, called Clifton [illegible], has long been his residence, but a new dwelling is in course of erection, the estimated cost of which is about $200,000. When completed, it will be the finest private dwelling-house in North America.

At the dinner here given to Mr. HINCKS, yesterday, the chair was taken by Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The guest of the evening sat next him, and in his vicinity were four members of the present Canadian Cabinet, viz: Sir ALLAN MACNAB, Prime Minister, Attorney-General MCDONALD, Inspector-General CAYLEY, and Postmaster-General SPENCE. There were also present some sixteen members of the Parliament, but I could only obtain the names of some of them, viz: Hon. SAMUEL MILLS, Hon. R. PERRY, Messrs. POWELL, [illegible], J. C. MORRISON, A. MORRISON, [illegible], JOSEPH SMITH, MACBETH, and DOCTORS FRASER and SOUTHWICK. The Vice-Presidents were Messrs. J. C. MORRISON and T. MCMICKAN. About 120 sat down to the table.

As I am merely sketching, not reporting, what took place, suffice it to say of the dinner itself that it was excellent in all respects, with wine as unexceptionable [illegible], that, though no one (your correspondent excepted, of course) appeared to shirk its use—remember that there is no Maine Law in Canada—[illegible] the toast [illegible] what [illegible] called [illegible] to the "Allied Armies in the East" [illegible] proposed Mr. HINCKS' health, as a personal friend of ten or twelve years standing, and warmly eulogised his ability and boldness as a financier, as well as his worth as a man. He attributed the present prosperity of Canada to his having, at a period of great monetary difficulty, created a currency by the issue of [illegible] debentures—alluded to his (Mr. H's.) original preference for the Southern Railway, and his support of the Great Western project when beaten on his own—and expressed the delight he felt at finding him selected for a post so honorable and important as that of Governor-General of the Windward Islands.

Mr. HINCKS, who spoke at some length, (for 20 minutes,) and with much earnestness, expressed his gratification at finding, from the presence and cooperation of many former opponents, that this was not a political demonstration. He believed that with the increasing development of Canadian enterprise and resources, they would scarcely be able to build railways fast enough, and hoped that, during his absence, which he trusted would not be long, there would be a double track on the Great Western and the Southern lines. With respect to the appointment which had been conferred upon him, he must say that no one could have been more astonished than himself when it was offered to him. But the offer was such that he could not hesitate in accepting it. The *Times* newspaper, which was considered a demi-official organ, commented on the appointment, with eulogy, and declared that it should be taken as evincing a desire, on the part of the Imperial Government, to admit that Colonial gentlemen should be eligible for appointments connected with the general administration of the Empire. He felt the responsibility thrown on himself, for it would now be his duty to show, by his actions, whether a Colonist was fitted to fill such high office as he had been appointed to, without solicitation or expectation of his own. He hoped to return, with the satisfaction of having performed his duties well, and to spend the evening of his days here, where his interests, his friendships, his affections were all bound up. Mr. HINCKS concluded by proposing Mr. ZIMMERMAN's health, after which, Sir ALLAN MACNAB made a brief acknowledgment for the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers in Canada."

By this time it was 10 o'clock, and the gentlemen—some of whom lingered for a brief space to see some very good fireworks in the grounds in front of Clifton House—repaired to the ball-room, in which, in the course of the evening, over 600 ladies and gentlemen very much enjoyed themselves. At 1 o'clock, they partook of a splendid champagne supper, and the last dance was not concluded until 5 in the morning. The company is said to have been by far the most brilliant, as regards the beauty of the ladies, and the station and wealth of their partners, ever assembled in this part of the world. The entire expense of this grand entertainment was solely borne by Mr. ZIMMERMAN. These millionaires, it must be confessed, do these things in a dashing manner.

Mr. HINCKS left for Woodstock this morning, in company with Sir ALLAN MACNAB and Mr. J. C. MORRISON, of Toronto. He will return to Quebec in a fortnight, and in a month from this time will have started *via* Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas for Barbadoes.

There is a general impression, not only here, but all over Canada, that at no distant day, Mr. HINCKS will return—not to occupy a private station, but as Governor-General of British North America. *Apropos* of this, I may add that Sir EDMUND HEAD, who now fills that post, and has been staying here for some days, left Clifton House yesterday for Hamilton, to spend a short time at Dundrum Castle, the seat of Sir A. MACNAB, near Hamilton. The Parliamentary Session will be held at Toronto.

A letter, in the opinion of some people, ought to conclude (like a novel) with a marriage. I beg, therefore, to say that a little bird has whispered me that Lord BURY is about taking unto himself a wife of his own, in the very handsome person of Sir ALLAN MACNAB's eldest daughter, a young lady, it is said, of rare beauty of person and of mind. The nuptials will come off, I am told, about the fifteenth of this month. Lord BURY, who is now Private Secretary to the Governor-General, and also Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, is eldest son of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, so that Miss MACNAB will one day wear the coronet of a Countess.

It is contemplated, I hear, to present Mr. HINCKS with a piece of plate, of the value of £5,000. This will be raised by a subscription throughout Canada. *On dit* that Mr. ZIMMERMAN has offered to commence the subscription with the liberal disbursement of five thousand dollars.

R. S. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Reform—Defects of the Naval Efficiency Bill—Position of the Executive —What is Required of Congress, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1855.

A day or two since I presented some of the plausible, if not conclusive, objections urged against the Naval "Efficiency bill," of last Congress, and the action of the Retiring Board, which it authorized. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that the measure has removed some of the former evils of the Navy, and that its operation is in all respects equitable and just, the Efficiency bill is radically defective in that it provides no permanent *system* which shall prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of, or remedy them when they do recur. Naval officers, like other men, will continue to wax in years, and become inefficient for that reason. Men will still get in the Navy whose physical constitutions are not of iron, or whose integrity and honor are not proof against temptation.

To guard against the evil consequences of these incidents to the public service, no new permanent power has been conferred upon the President, or the Secretary of the Navy. Without the Efficiency bill the Executive had the power to try officers by courts martial and courts of inquiry for infractions of the law, for inefficiency, and for "immoral practices and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," including drunkenness and profane swearing. He had also the power to furlough and drop officers without trial; and his right to overslaugh officers has been exercised and not denied,—a right, the exercise of which effectually places its subject upon a reserved or retired list. This Executive power, unfortunately, has not been fairly and fearlessly exercised, else there would have been no need for the Efficiency act, which in itself constitutes a severe rebuke for the failure of the Executive to perform an important duty.

The Efficiency bill, while it confers no permanent good upon the Navy, inflicts positive evil in that it establishes a precedent relieving the Executive of his responsibility. It says to him that he is not expected to pluck up the ill weeds when they first show their heads above ground, but that when they have so increased in numbers and strength as to be no longer endurable, Congress will clear the field. Such practice is not deemed good husbandry, and can scarcely be defended in the public service. In this particular the law invites inefficiency, with the moral certainty, in view of the difficulty of getting action by Congress, that it can escape disagreeable interference for years at all events. This is very unfortunate. The Navy Department should possess better means of judging the capabilities of commanding officers, than the associates of such officers. At all events, officers feel safer in the hands of the Executive or his representatives, than in the hands of those who are to profit by their disgrace, and who may be empowered to judge them, without being themselves responsible for abuse of the extraordinary power thus conferred.

Congress seems to have overlooked the fact that our Naval system is half a century old, conserves all its inherent ills, and needs remodeling so as to prevent the accumulation of evils; and unless Congress shall undertake this work, disregarding the efforts of the drones to maintain the stand-still policy, there is little probability that any competent remedy will be provided. Self-interest is potent among those whose voices have been influential in Naval affairs. Whenever a plan is proposed to remedy errors of our system, the Naval officer naturally asks—"How will that affect me?" The Secretary of the Navy, from ignorance of the details of Naval affairs, falls into the power of a naval clique about Washington, and by the time he acquires information enough to act independently, his term of office expires, or he retires from it.

It cannot be denied that in the Naval service we have trusted too long to old men with antiquated notions [illegible] tentions are, [illegible] appreciating what there may be good in the improvements and novelties of the day. Our Naval system does not consider the period of life during which the faculties of man are in full vigor. The man of seventy summers vainly supposes himself as able for action as he was at thirty-five, and, in the delusion, clings to the power which our system accords him if he will, unless endowed with rare powers of self-discrimination. If he has been a student, drilled to the acquisition of knowledge as it is developed in the course of a long life, he may be most valuable as a counselor, but is not fit for a post in active military pursuits in the Navy or Army. A proper Naval system will determine what period of life is most available in the military service of the country, and when that is fairly spent will let faithful officers retire upon a competency, and bring forward in their places those who are younger and more vigorous, both physically and mentally.

General WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, assigned among other reasons for relinquishing office, that he had served his country forty-five years. His example in this might be safely followed in the Navy with advantage to the service. If the law required every officer of every denomination who has held a commission forty years, and every forward or other officer who has held a warrant for thirty-five years, to be placed on a reserved list on the half of the highest sea-pay of his grade,—with an increase of two or three per centum for every year of sea-service exceeding twelve or fifteen years, the vacancies thus created to be filled by promotion in the ordinary way—the Navy would be kept active and efficient so far as depends upon the age of its officers. The prospective or contingent reward for sea service would influence men to seek rather than avoid duty afloat, proportionately reducing the number of applicants for service ashore; and so relieving the Department of much of the present difficulty in officering ships. Such a law would execute itself through all time; and being self-administering, those who are affected by it would feel certain that they were free from the influence of nepotism or prejudice.

It may be objected that under such a law the Navy would lose at once the services of such men as MORRIS, SHUBRICK, PERRY and MCCAULEY, while they are yet very willing to continue in employment. Better this than retain in positions of responsibility others whose presence is detrimental to the public interests. It is a safe maxim that no particular man is essential to the proper discharge of the duties of any office under a Republic, and legislation should not be made to look after individuals. If the country could permit WASHINGTON to retire after forty-five years' service, surely our Navy may exist and even flourish without the assistance of the very gallant and worthy old Commodores whom I have ventured to name among the eminent, just as the country has flourished without WASHINGTON. Capable successors were found for him in ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON and others; and why should such successors not be found for our Commodores also? CÆSAR, NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, VON TROMP and NELSON have departed, yet the world gets on tolerably without them, having always found men to fill their places admirably well.

Officers of subordinate grades, or those who have not been commissioned forty years, when suspected by the Department of mental or physical inefficiency, should be heard before a Court of Inquiry, and in accordance with the facts of each case, be placed upon a retired list, with half their highest sea pay, adding say three per cent. for every year of sea service exceeding twelve or fifteen; or on a furlough list, with one-half their leave-of-absence pay, without any addition for sea service—the vacancies thus created to be filled by promotion in the ordinary way. Where an officer is found incapacitated for service by moral delinquency, he should be dropped from the rolls altogether. There is nothing in the character of military service which should afford any immunity from the penalty of immorality, not recognized in civil service. These very simple provisions of law, rigidly enforced by the Executive, would afford an adequate system of Naval reform, and be free from any reasonable objections.

S.

A Scene in the House of Commons.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who has been a member of the British Parliament, describing a curious scene in the House of Commons, will be read with interest. The incident occurred during the debate on Sir ROBERT PEEL's Free Trade project:

"It was just about the hour, near 12, when the perfumed and *blasé dandies* turn in from the Coventry Club, or some Belgravian routs, when, except three or four of the first men in the House, no one would be endured, and no one is listened to, unless perhaps a buffo like Colonel SIBTHORP, or a Rabelaisian wit like HENRY DRUMMOND, or a flashing hussar of debate like OSBORNE, who rushes in every sentence at some opposition foe and levels him with his lance. The hour of 12 is death to bores. They dare not cross its threshold.

Yet it was just this hour when from the back of the Whig benches an old man arose, tall and silvered. From his dress of top boots and drab breeches and blue coat with gilt button, one would have fancied he had been dug up from some reign of the GEORGES, did not the fresh bloom on his cheek, caught in many a hunting morning, and his hale hearty look proclaim the fine old English gentleman. This was CULEY, of Yorkshire. At first the dandies stared and were inclined to chastise such unusual audacity in invading an hour sacred to PEEL and STANLEY, and RUSSELL, and GLADSTONE, and DISRAELI. But somehow the genial kindly presence of the man and the old garments he wore, to which even *blasé* young England softened, saved him, and the House relapsed into listlessness. But listlessness soon grew into interest, when, after a most earnest and touching appeal to the Premier, to save the old glory, and old custom, and old peasantry of England, he repeated, with a manly, touching pathos, MORRIS' song,—

"Woodman, spare that tree," &c.

I cannot well describe the effect these beautiful words, which do honor to the head and heart of their author, produced. The House was perfectly still when the old man sat down.

Sir ROBERT felt it, and when he rose his voice faltered. "I admit," he said, "the touching beauty of the extract, but I deny its application to any measure of mine." It was some time before the sensation subsided, and groups were gathered round OSBORNE and DISRAELI, listening to a description of the author, who was familiar to them from the picturings of WILLIS. He is now as well known in fancy to many of us, as if we had looked into his soft, kindly face, or felt the warm pressure of his hand."

Morganatic Marriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several correspondents in yesterday's paper inquire concerning the nature of morganatic marriages. They are quite common among the high nobility of Germany, being allowed by the laws of Prussia to the nobility and royal councilors, and in the other German States only to the nobility. The difference in one of these "left hand" marriages from the common kind is, that the wife is not raised by it to the rank of the husband, or the children placed in the line of inheritance of title or fortune. But no one can contract another marriage while bound by one of these. Archduke JOHN, of Austria, married a country postmaster's daughter, whom he had educated at his expense and endowed with the title of a Countess. They have lived happily together for many years. Prince ALBRECHT, of Prussia, is also thus united to a daughter of a former Minister of War, Gen. RANCH. Likewise the infamous Elector of Hesse Cassel found it convenient to marry a Countess thus. These couples very often live much more happily together than those married by the right hand. The former King of Prussia was united in this manner to a young Countess HOAG, about 1825, and raised her to the rank of a Princess DE LIEGNITZ. It was a very happy match.

R.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 1st of November states, that the Chief of Police in that city has succeeded in arresting five of the gang of villains who have been engaged for some months past in placing obstructions upon the track of the M. & M. R. R., endangering life and destroying property. Two of them, brothers, named JOHN and JOSEPH DEVAUX, were caught Tuesday night in the very act of tearing up the track with crowbars, and placing an oak tree, twelve feet in length, and one foot thick at the butt, lengthwise between the rails. They had laid a stout rail across the track, and then the tree lengthwise on that, with the small ends towards the expected train, so that the engine would run on it, and as the tree increased in thickness towards the butt, the train must inevitably have been thrown off.

Mr. BECK, the Chief of Police, also arrested CHAS. MACUEL, charged with placing the obstructions on the track [illegible] of June last, and [illegible] obstructions on the track at various times. The two brothers DEVAUX are said to be desperate men.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HENRY A. WISE.

Mr. Wise Explains his Former Letters.

He Don't Want to be President, but will Consent, for the Sake of Ruling the Black Republicans.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, VA., Oct. [illegible], 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant don't surprise me. That some of my friends should be alarmed at the distortion which some of my enemies are making of certain expressions in the many late letters I have been compelled to write, is not wonderful and very natural. Why write so many? you may inquire. How avoid it? I reply. Hundreds come; many—*all I can*—I throw aside; and many more I have to answer in the midst of the most harassing and distracting duties. It was but lately that the *Examiner*, without inquiring, and, of course, without knowing the facts, upbraided me for not answering a letter, which, if I ever received, I don't know it. The truth is, that it is impossible to avoid replying, and, in many instances, *at length*. Courtesy to the most respectable men and meetings of our country requires it; and, as long as there is a head on my shoulders, it shall perform any other function than that of "a wig upon a barber's pole!" It must *think some for itself*; and what I do think, and am called upon to *speak or write*, shall be spoken or written right out "if it slay me!"

The whole complaint, to which you refer, is contained, I believe, in the Virginia *Sentinel*, an Alexandria paper of September 22d—a slip of which I send you. Some one sent it to me lately, and it was the first time I had seen it. It contains my *whole* letter to WM. F. SAMFORD, &c., &c., a Committee of Alabama. It is proper to say here, that its opening sentence refers to an expression about my "ocean home," contained in the letter of the Committee to me. Now, that letter may speak for itself. The *Sentinel* then goes on to give extracts from other letters, and to draw inferences and make comments, of the trouble of which I would readily have relieved him; if he had simply done me the justice to call my attention to his doubts of my meaning. He might say he had no doubts as to my meaning. If he does say so, I can reply, that it would only show a disposition to make me appear as meaning what I never did mean. He says that he "labored for my election"—that he "desired my success"—and he compliments my "course as leader of the canvass." All that may be, yet his inferences are unfriendly and unfair. *If I understood myself as he assumes to understand me, I would join in every comment he makes.*

First—I have not renounced and not abandoned my positions upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I should have voted for that bill; for, though there were "*unanswerable*" objections to it, yet they were *not* "*insuperable*" objections; and I should have voted for it on the very grounds that I will now and do now resist its *repeal*. If I would not have voted for it, I would still resist its repeal, under the phase of issues now existing. Why this taunt, then, from a professed friend?

Second—My letter to the gentlemen of Lafayette, Ms., sufficiently and distinctly sets forth my meaning, and interprets plainly all my other letters. It shows *why* I say in one letter, "*the Union of the States is the most precious of the rights of the States*," and in another, for example, "the *right to the Union* is ONE of *the most precious and potent* of all the rights of the States." That I did *not* mean, as the *Sentinel* infers and says, to proclaim "*the most federal doctrines of Jackson's unhappy Proclamation*;" that I meant *any* thing else rather than *Consolidation*, you know; for you know that for *twenty-two* years I have ever denounced the doctrines of the Proclamation and of Consolidation. No expression of mine is capable of any such interpretation.

Thirdly—I never have "declared" the Union as the *Sentinel* says I have, *per se*, in and of itself—"the most precious of all the rights of the States." And I never meant so to declare. It is precious, only because of *what it preserves as a means* of preserving all the rights of the States. It is in itself not an *end*, *except as a means* to preserve the real ends of our government, State and Federal—our liberty, our independence, peace, justice, equality, power as a nation. In the language of Washington, it is "the palladium of our liberties"—each State has a right to it, and it is one of the most precious of State Rights, as a binding sheaf of other rights, the real ends of government, the most precious of State Rights in that true and only sense, I ever expressed it.

Fourthly—When the Union ceases to be the palladium of liberty, independence, peace, justice, equality to the States and their citizens, it will no longer be worth arguments, arts or arms to preserve it. The Constitution *is* the *essence* and *vitality* of the Union and its *citadel* too. The Union is but a *resulting* right from the Constitution.

Fifthly. If the fusionists shall "*organize*" and *act*, now or ever in my time, as WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York has openly proclaimed at a mass meeting of Black Republicans in Albany, on the 12th inst., hailing the Capital of New-York, to summon *agrarianism* from every quarter to put down *property* defended by law—arraying *class* against *class* of citizens, under our system of government knowing no *classes*—calling to the masses *of millions* to collect themselves in force against 350,000 only owning slaves—falsely clamoring against that "*property*," and calling it a "special privilege"—urging that any "*peculiar*" property, that is property of its own specific kind in the hands of a class privileged to own it, "is wrong in itself"—attacking the Senate of the United States as a defence of minority rights, as a body representative of States against consolidated masses, and as a check and balance of power to secure justice and equality—falsifying all history in a statement of the effects of legislation respecting sectional controversies—assailing the judiciary, State and Federal, for firmly deciding questions of the Constitution and the laws under it—arraigning the Constitution and laws themselves, and maligning their fathers and founders—picturing imaginary wrongs and outrages perpetrated, as pretended, upon a *majority* by a *minority*, to rouse popular passions and inflame sectional jealousies—denouncing Virginia, in particular, for defending her institutions by laws securing her ports against slave-stealers—exciting to violence and appealing to the ballot box—pledging the House of Representatives as already ready for the work, and promising the abused Senate to yield soon to *one* or *two years*' "constant decisive effort"—scoffing at Slaveholding resistance, and securely claiming *submission* in advance—deriding our power to live without a Union—boasting that we would not "*remain and wrangle*" "*an hour*" if we could help ourselves—relying on our *own interests* which they are trying to destroy, in order to keep us bound and united to wrong and outrage—openly, proclaiming *that they have friends in the* SOUTH *as well as the North, East and West*—that *Slavery*, its influence and organization, "IS STRONGER TO-DAY on the *bay of San Francisco, surrounded by freemen*, THAN IT IS ON CHESAPEAKE BAY, *surrounded by Slaves*"—that they are cognizant of where their friends are to be found in strength, *South* as well as *North*—repudiating all old parties and forming a *new one* like the "*army Cromwell led*"—a party of *all* classes to invade the Constitution and to break the links of the Union as it was formed, and to set up a *Higher Law of Black Republicanism!* I say, if this "*fusion and confusion*" shall succeed and reign, or *organize and act* so as to invade the *more* or *less* precious rights of the States, to infract the sacred Constitution of the United States, or to dissolve our *inestimable* State right to the union of these States, I will give the *Sentinel* and all those with whom he has affinity, an opportunity to make comparisons of his affections for State rights with mine. I will put his conclusions to the test, and he had better "keep his powder dry" for the enemies of the Democracy, of State Rights, the Constitution and the Union, than to be squibbing at their friends.

Lastly, I regret to be compelled to notice what seems to be an insidious attempt to impair my usefulness, just at this time of difficulty and danger. The *Sentinel* speaks of "the indication in various sections of a desire to nominate him (me) for the Presidency," and says "Mr. WISE's latter letters have been written with a knowledge of that fact." If this is meant to say that I wrote warmly for the Union, in order to make a *National* claim to a *nomination* is an *erroneous imputation*, to say the least of it. The idea of the Presidency has not been allowed to enter my head. That iron has not pierced my heart. I know how it impairs a public man's usefulness to make such an imputation upon his aspirations. *Did the Sentinel so intend?* It looks very much like as if its fears were father to its thoughts. I can say on that subject, that I mean to keep the even tenor of my way, without fear, favor or affection. If the Democracy would be guided by me, I can find one hundred men whom I prefer for the Presidency to myself. I can find *two*, at least, in Virginia. *One* you know of very well. But, if the Democracy can again succeed, and cannot again unite upon a better man than I am, and they *will* unite upon me, I can only say that I will *à la mode* JACKSON—fervently and effectually rule Black Republicanism; *I will rule them!* But the idea of ruling or not ruling them shall not turn me a hair's-breadth from my own convictions as to what my duty as a patriot requires. I will write, speak, act as I think right, and leave the consequences to God and "the country," without thinking of the Presidency.

Now, as to a small matter. They say my fine sentiment is a plagiarism from Gen. BAYLY. If he ever said that the Union of the States is the right of the States—that, or any other form of expressing that idea, I never knew it? When?—where did he say it? I care not when or where, *I never stole anything from Gen. Bayly.*

I am, truly, your friend, HENRY A. WISE.

GEO. BOOKER, Esq., Hampton, Va.

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. DOLLY BROWN, of Newburyport, who has seen eighty-seven Summers, (and apparently many less Winters,) appeared at the Lowell Bank for her dividend. She could read her name and trace her shares upon the books of the Bank without glasses, and signed her name with a fair and but slightly tremulous hand. The Cashier expressed his cordial satisfaction at her visit, and informed her that she was now the oldest stockholder.—*Lowell Courier.*

The Niles *Enquirer* records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious "scrub" of his person of about five minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost two years before.

[illegible] FROM KANSAS.

Notice from Gov. Reeder—Reply of Gen. Whitfield.

To Hon. J. W. Whitfield:

SIR: Please take notice that I shall contest your right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which your alleged election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for you on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at the following times and places, before some Judge, Justice or competent person, at which times and places you may attend, if you think proper, to cross-examine:

On the 5th, 6th and 7th of November next at the house of E. C. K. GARVEY, in the town of Topeka.

On the 8th of November next, at the American Hotel, in the town of Kansas, State of Missouri.

On the 9th, 10th and 12th of November next, at the office of S. N. SIMPSON, in the town of Lawrence.

On the 13th and 14th of November next, at the house of HENRY HOLLENBERG, on the Vermillion Branch of Blue River.

On the 15th of November next, at the house of W. W. MOORE, in Mooresburg.

On the 16th and 17th of November next, at the Old Hospital building at Fort Scott.

On the 19th and 20th of November next, at the house of JAMES HUGHES, in the town of Osawattomie.

On the 22d of November next, at the house of LOYAN SMITH, in Council City.

On the 23d, 24th and 26th of November next, at the office of WM. PHILIPS, in Leavenworth City.

All which said places, except the town of Kansas, are in the Territory of Kansas, and the time of commencing at each place will be 10 o'clock A. M.; and if it is found impracticable to take said depositions at the houses named, they will be adjourned, with notice at the time, to a more convenient place.

Any other notices which you may receive for the same purposes signed by G. P. LOWRY, Esq., R. COATES, Esq., M. J. PARROTT, Esq., or G. W. BROWN, Esq., on my behalf, will be authorized by me.

A. H. REEDER.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Oct. 16, 1855.

TO A. H. REEDER, ESQ.: *Sir:* I am in receipt of a paper bearing your signature, dated 16th instant, in which I am requested to take notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which my election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at certain times and places, and before certain legal functionaries in the said paper particularly specified. I am also invited to be present at these times and places to cross-examine the witnesses; and am further notified that other notices which I may receive for the same purposes, signed by G. P. LOWRY, Esq., R. COATES, Esq., M. J. PARROTT, Esq., or G. W. BROWN, Esq., on your behalf, will be acknowledged by you.

The first remark that I shall make in reference to this most singular notification is, that inasmuch as you have left the Territory, and have designated no place at which you can be addressed; and inasmuch as the subject matter is of public, rather than of private concernment, I deem it proper to reply through the medium of the public press.

I observe that, while you declare an intention of contesting my right to a seat in the Congress of the United States, you specify no ground upon which to entitle yourself to enter into such a controversy. By the plainest principles of common sense and common law, the man who seeks to drag another before the tribunals of the country, is bound to show that he has a right to be asserted, or a wrong to be redressed. In the absence of such showing, he has no right to put any man upon the defensive, nor to invoke the instrumentality of the law. You have not alleged that any rights of yours have been infringed by my election, and consequently, by your own showing, you are precluded from making yourself a party to such a contest as that in which you seek to engage.

The idea of running all over the Territory for the purpose of collecting testimony to prove "the invalidity of the law" under which I was elected, is absurd, and betrays a shameful ignorance of the institutions under which we live. In this country, the validity or invalidity of laws is determined by Courts of competent jurisdiction, created for the purpose and not by the oaths of witnesses, however numerous, intelligent or truthful. The same remarks are applicable to the project of proving, by oral testimony, the illegality of votes cast for me on the 1st day of October instant. The legality or illegality of a vote is matter of legal deduction, to be drawn from the facts of the particular case, and not itself a fact susceptible of being established by any kind of testimony. For these and other reasons which might be assigned, you will readily perceive that I refuse to recognize you as having any rights in the premises, and decline giving attention to the subject matter of your notification.

If an inconsistency, coming from such a quarter were worthy of remark, I would advert to your proposition to take depositions "before some Judge, Justice, or other competent person," merely observing that in this Territory such officers are the creatures of that law whose validity you deny.

But though you have forborne to assign any valid reason for impugning my election, I am not therefore ignorant of the hopes and purposes by which you and your confederates are actuated. When you came into this territory, instead of devoting your energies, in good faith, to the discharge of your official duties, and to preparing the way for the introduction of laws adapted to the condition of society, your whole time was occupied in fraudulent devices for enriching yourself, and for so shaping the internal legislation of the country as to secure a preponderance to your own Abolitionist and Free-Soil Party. Some of your peculations were so grossly immoral and illegal, that it became my duty to denounce them in the proper quarter, and for them you were eventually removed from office. For this denunciation you became my bitter personal enemy, and this is one cause of your impotent effort to have my election annulled.

When, after many months of needless anarchy and confusion in the Territory, you at length yielded to the importunities of the people for the election of a Legislative Assembly, and issued your proclamation for that purpose, you thought that you had taken measures for having an overwhelming majority of your political allies on the ground. But in this you were destined to disappointment, and of the thirty-nine members composing the two Houses of the Legislature, thirty-eight were your political opponents. This body you convened at the remote town site (for town it is not) of Pawnee, in order that, by making it the temporary seat of Government, and by the expenditure of public money there, you might be further enriched as one of the owners of that locality. The place being destitute of houses of all kinds, even of rooms in which to deliberate, and of all the necessaries—to say nothing of the comforts of life—the Assembly, at an early day, adjourned to a place where the wants of its members could be better supplied. This removal, so imperatively called for by the circumstances, and so fully authorized by numerous precedents, you have chosen to make the pretext upon which to invalidate the whole code of laws enacted by that body—so that if your counsels should prevail, the people of the Territory would be as much without the protection of law to-day as they were a year ago, when first you came amongst them.

Being thus foiled in all your undertakings, disappointed in some of your most hopeful prospects of gain—defeated in your hopes of having a Legislature subservient to your views, and the sword of Justice, long suspended over you, having at length fallen, you moodily retired for the concoction of new mischief. You are first seen in conclave with the most rabid Abolitionists of the Territory, putting forth doctrines subversive of all law and good government, denouncing the acts of the Legislative Assembly, though that body was elected in pursuance of your own proclamation, and the members bore your certificate of election, as void and of no binding force, and pledging yourselves to a united resistance. As a part of the disorganizing schemes adopted, and, doubtless, suggested by you, a mock election was determined to be held on the 9th instant, for a delegate to Congress, notwithstanding that the first of the month was the day legally prescribed for that purpose. At such a pretended election, held not only without color of law, but in open violation of law, you came forward as a candidate, and I suppose some weak-minded and evil-disposed persons may have voted for you. How many I am not concerned to know, for no numbers could impart validity to a proceeding so lawless and disorganizing. And it is with a list of votes thus obtained, taken and certified to by judges bound by no oaths, and recognizing no law for their government, votes given by persons of no defined qualifications, and restrained by none of the penalties which attach to illegal and fraudulent voting, that you will apply to the House of Representatives to vacate my seat, in order to make room for you. For carrying out so monstrous a purpose, you calculate largely upon the political complexion of that body, (a portion of which is known to be infected with the most loathsome heresies of the times.)

I confidently predict that you are again reckoning without your host, and believe that the House of Representatives will regard the mere supposition that it could lend itself to so revolutionary and high-handed a proceeding, as a libel upon its character, promptly to be resented. You may succeed in engendering ill feeling in the Halls of Congress, and in gaining for yourself a sort of notoriety which, however, unenviable, you seem to prefer to the obscurity which befits you; but other advantages you will not obtain. In the meantime, you may enjoy the ignoble satisfaction of having introduced and fomented an amount of discordant feeling and insubordination to law in this Territory, which it will require the labors of many better men to repress, and from which your misguided dupes and followers have everything to fear. For I speak not the language of threat and bravado, but of sober reason, when I say to you that the people of this Territory are determined to have laws and to enforce them, whatever may be the hazards or the sacrifices.

I submitted my name as a candidate, and received the votes of the law-abiding portion of the people, in conformity to an enactment of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory. If there was anything in the constitution or conduct of that body calculated to invalidate its acts, it will be time enough for me to refuse obedience, when a court of competent jurisdiction shall have so declared.

I abjure, as revolutionary, and destructive of all [illegible] subordinate, the doctrine held by [illegible] claim, of right in the individual to set up his private judgment in opposition to constituted authority.

As an American citizen, I hold it to be my duty to yield obedience to the laws [illegible] and to contribute my aid towards enforcing the obedience of others; and this without reference to my individual opinion respecting their moral force or political expediency. It is precisely because you are swayed by opposite sentiments, that you now seek to embroil me in a harassing controversy.

In conclusion, I will only further say, that this brief exposition is not given as due to you, but to the end that the attention of the American people, and of that House of Representatives to which you intend to appeal, may be directed to the true nature and grounds of the strife you seek to provoke. And though I shall pay no regard to your preliminary movements, you will yet find that I shrink from no investigation, however searching. If the House of Representatives shall so far forget its self-respect and its regard for patriotic duty, as to order a scrutiny upon such showing as you will be able to make, you will find me prompt in the defence of my own rights and those of my constituents.

OCT. 17, 1855. J. W. WHITFIELD.

The Contest for Delegate from Kansas—The Administration View of the Case.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 1.

It is the avowed purpose of the champions of black Republicanism to make the contest between General WHITFIELD and Governor REEDER for a seat as delegate from Kansas one of the great questions for sectional agitation during the approaching session of Congress. General WHITFIELD will base his claims to the seat upon the certificate of Governor SHANNON, showing that, at an election held in pursuance of the law passed by the legislature of Kansas, a majority of the votes were cast for General WHITFIELD for delegate to Congress. Gov. REEDER will base his claims upon certificates made by parties holding no official position, but showing that, in pursuance of the resolutions of a voluntary assemblage of inhabitants of Kansas, an election was held at the various election precincts, at which Governor REEDER received a majority of the votes cast, and that he is therefore entitled to represent the Territory as its delegate in Congress.

Inasmuch as General WHITFIELD will present the certificate of the Governor of the Territory, made in pursuance of the statute of the Territory, he will be entitled *prima facie* to occupy the seat. To oust him, Governor REEDER's friends propose to show that the certificate of the Governor is null and void, on the ground that the statute which provided for the election was itself a nullity. This will raise the question whether *the legislative body which enacted the statute was composed of legal legislators, chosen in pursuance of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, or whether they were a body of individuals who, under the forms of law, had usurped legislative authority.*

It is maintained, by those who dispute the legality of General WHITFIELD's election, that, by virtue of the power which the House of Representatives has, under the Constitution, to "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," it will be competent to go back and inquire whether the several persons who held seats as members of the Kansas Legislature were legally elected as such members, and, if so, whether their acts as such legislators were rendered illegal and invalid by reason of their adjournment from the place designated by their own resolution?

When the House of Representatives has been induced to set aside the election of members to the Legislature of Kansas as void, and, of consequence, to declare that the laws passed by them as a Legislature are void, and also that the election of delegate to Congress under these laws is void, it is then proposed that Gov. REEDER shall be inducted into the seat thus declared vacant. His title to the position is to be sustained on the ground that he is the true and genuine representative of the Territory. His certificate of election, it is alleged, emanates from the people of the Territory in voluntary meetings assembled.

The law of Congress requires *the delegate to be elected in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Legislature, and the evidence of his election which the law prescribes is the certificate of the Territorial Governor.* Neither of these requisites exists in connection with Gov. REEDER's certificate; but the evidence of his election shows that he has been chosen not only in violation of the act of the Territorial Legislature, but that his claim to a seat can only be granted by overriding the act of Congress providing for the organization of Kansas. It will be observed that, if the House should declare General WHITFIELD's election void because the law of the Territory is void, the result places him on exactly the same footing with Gov. REEDER. In each case the people assembled together voluntarily at their places of voting and made an election. The one was chosen under color of law, (in the view we are now taking,) while the other was chosen in open defiance of law. Which of the two claimants received the larger number of votes we are not informed; nor is it material, since they were voted for at different times, and there was no trial of strength between them from which it can be judged which is the choice of a majority of the *bona fide* inhabitants.

Gov. REEDER's friends assume that the rejection of Gen. WHITFIELD's certificate is tantamount to the admission of Gov. REEDER as delegate. We are unable to see how any such consequence follows. Until the House of Representatives is prepared to abrogate not only the election of the legislature of Kansas, the legislature of Kansas, the certificate of Gov. REEDER declaring the election of members legal, the laws passed by the legislature so recognized as legal, the certificate of Gov. SHANNON that Gen. WHITFIELD was elected according to law, and, last of all, the law of Congress providing a territorial government for Kansas, *it is impossible that the question of the admission of Gov. REEDER's claim can be entertained.* The contest, however, may serve the purposes of sectional agitation, and we are wholly unable to discover any other object that can be accomplished but to widen the breach between the North and the South, and to hasten the consummation of the great design of black republicanism to array one section of the Union against the other. We are slow to believe that an American House of Representatives will ever be induced by the appeals of fanatical and ambitious political demagogues to trample upon the laws, not only of the territorial legislature of Kansas, but of Congress, in order to promote the designs of disunionists.

Senator Atchison on the Kansas Movement.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Sept. [illegible], 1855.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of invitation, requesting my attendance at the celebration of the battle of King's Mountain has been received. It will be altogether inconvenient for me to be present on that occasion. I have certain duties, both private and public, to discharge at home. The battle of King's Mountain was fought by the Whigs under the lead of CAMPBELL, MCDOWELL, SHELBY, SEVIER and WILLIAMS, against the tories under the gallant FERGUSON. We have a similar foe to encounter in Kansas, on the 1st Monday in October next. The "border ruffians," such as fought with MCDOWELL, SHELBY, &c., on the one hand, and the Abolitionists, such men as fought with FERGUSON, on the other. We (the "border ruffians,") have the whole power of the Northern States to contend with, single-handed and alone, without assistance and almost without sympathy from any quarter; yet we are undismayed. Thus far have we been victorious, and with the help of God we will still continue to conquer.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind expression in the concluding paragraph of your letter—"Three cheers for ATCHISON and Kansas!" I have read this paragraph to sundry of the "border ruffians," and their eyes sparkle; their arms are nerved. We have been acting on the defensive altogether; the contest with us is one of life and death, and it will be so with you and your institution if we fail. ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW and the "border ruffians" of Missouri, fill a column of each Abolition paper published in the North; abuse most foul and falsehood unblushing is poured out upon us, and yet we have no advocate in the Southern press; and yet we receive no assistance from the Southern States. But the time will shortly come when that assistance must and will be rendered; the stake the "border ruffians" are playing for is a mighty one. If Kansas is Abolitionized, Missouri ceases to be a Slave State, New-Mexico becomes a Free State, California remains a Free State; but *if we secure Kansas as a Slave State, Missouri is secure; New-Mexico and Southern California, if not all of it, becomes a Slave State; in a word, the prosperity or the ruin of the whole South depends on the Kansas struggle.*

Your obedient servant,

D. R. ATCHISON.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit made its appearance in the city on Saturday, and a great number of storekeepers were swindled through them. The spurious notes were of the denomination of $5, and purport to be issued by the Mechanics' Bank. They are so well executed as to be liable to deceive even the best judges of notes. The counterfeits may be detected by two or three imperfections about them. Most prominent among these defects is the margin. In the genuine notes a fine line runs beneath the border very close to the latter. This line is drawn with mathematical precision, and is very close to the border. In the imitation, the line is farther from the margin, and is, moreover, not precisely straight. The vignette in the spurious note is slightly blurred, as is the word "Bank," where it occurs in German text in the body of the note. In the genuine note, in the view of the banking house at the end of the plate, there is a fine line which runs along on a line with the caps of the columns immediately under the architrave. This line is blurred over in the counterfeit or it is entirely wanting.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin, Nov. 5.*

COAL VEIN ON FIRE.—The rare phenomenon of a coal vein on fire is now to be seen at Beaver Meadows, (Pa.) The fire originated from the outside dirt-heap, and thence communicated to the vein, filling the subterraneous avenues of the mine with sulphur, and rendering its abandonment necessary until the fire can be arrested and extinguished. This, however, is a very difficult and expensive process, but is usually accomplished by walling up all the air-currents and heading off veins near the progress of the fire, and then injecting [illegible] with steam. A fire in a coal vein prevailed in the vicinity of Tamaqua for several years, and, no doubt, consumed tens of thousands of tons of coal before it could be extinguished, which was finally accomplished a few weeks ago.

AGRICULTURAL.

Flour, Grain and Provision Markets, &c.

[illegible] Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

[illegible] have excited only the character of the foreign news furnished by three separate arrivals [illegible] on Saturday, the *Arago* on Tuesday, and the [illegible] of Halifax yesterday, would be led [illegible] a considerable advance here in the price of breadstuffs, since these steamers brought intelligence of a rise in the price of Flour in England, [illegible] further information of a much more serious deficiency in the Wheat crop of France than has heretofore been reported. Some foreign journals estimate this deficiency at 20,000,000 bushels, instead of [illegible] as first stated.

But in the face of these reports, the lower and medium grades of flour actually closed yesterday at [illegible] lower than at the time of our last weekly summary. There has been considerable fluctuation during the week; the above brands standing at [illegible] higher than now quoted.

There are two causes for this decline. First, a considerable degree of speculation had already taken place before these arrivals, in anticipation of the foreign advance expected, which left little room for a further rise.

But the second cause, disconnected with the actual state of supply and demand, has been more strongly operative. We refer to the difficulty experienced by importers in negotiating bills of exchange. The foreign exchanges being for the moment in our favor, it becomes necessary to sell bills below the specie rate, to meet these purchases of breadstuffs, or to import gold which may have to be resorted to, if the rates of exchange go much lower.

Owing to these causes, the sales of both flour and wheat have been less than during the previous week. The transpiring sales sum up for the week ending last evening, 100,400 barrels of flour and 297,000 bushels of wheat, against 148,000 barrels of flour and 461,000 bushels of wheat for the week preceding—a falling off equivalent to about 400,000 bushels of wheat. [These reports include all the sales that can be gathered by the utmost diligence of our reporters, and are believed to embrace nearly all sold in the City.]

Notwithstanding this decrease in demand, the arrivals continue with increased activity, every exertion being made to get as much flour and grain to the seaboard as possible during the brief remaining period of canal navigation, yet the receipts from the interior are now fully equal to the requirements for export and home demand.

Wheat is essentially unchanged from our last week's quotations. Red varieties being lower in price, [illegible] as they come nearer to the shippers' limits.

A new feature in the wheat market is the fact that the white Michigan is now looked upon as quite equal to the best Genesee.

The sales of Corn amount to 294,000 bushels, against [illegible] bushels for the preceding week—a [illegible] of but a single thousand bushels. There [illegible] and our closing quotations are scarcely [illegible] last week. The foreign and home demands are about equal.

Rye advanced to $1 27@$1 28 on Monday, but closed yesterday at $1 25, being about 3c. ♥ bushel above last week. There has been little doing in Barley.

Oats are without material change. State Oats are plenty, with a scarcity of Western.

Pork and Lard have advanced somewhat. Butter is also improved.

Cotton has gone down about ¼c. during the week.

Sugar was dull till yesterday, when a firmer feeling existed, with heavier sales.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Plowing With the "Elements."

A proper understanding of the proximate as well as the ultimate results aimed at in the various mechanical operations upon the soil, would undoubtedly lead to a better performance of these operations. Of the millions who follow the plow in its unending furrow, from their boyhood's days, when they can scarcely reach up to the handles and steady the share with their youthful but muscular arms, until they lie down beneath the clods they have so often turned, how few comparatively know more of the rationale of plowing than the brute semi-reasoners that drag the implement along. The latter know from experience that by meekly submitting to the yoke they avoid the goad of the whip; the former, with little more exercise of their reasoning faculties know by experience, also, that they can avoid the goad of starvation only by breaking up the soil with some such implement—called a plow—as their fathers used. The admission of air loaded with food for the coming crop, the disintegration of the earthy particles, and the unlocking of the hidden elements, the preparation of a suitable bed or nest for the tender rootlets, the proper admixture of the upper vegetable mold with the mineral stones underneath, the superior value of a root-shelter deep down below the reach of the scorching rays of the sun, the destruction of poisonous compounds existing in the native soil by the admission of air, the beneficial effect of disintegrating frosts upon ground deeply plowed in Autumn—these and many other similar questions of great practical importance, in themselves deeply interesting, are not those which usually occupy the thoughts of the mass of agricultural laborers. These various topics, connected with the single operation of plowing, are each worthy of a chapter longer than the limits of a newspaper article. We will now refer briefly to a single one of them as being appropriate to the season, viz.:

FALL PLOWING FOR SPRING CROPS.

The general experience of farmers has proved that there is a decided advantage resulting from breaking up the soil deeply in Autumn for most of the Spring crops, and this process, developed by and founded upon experience, is sustained by intelligent theory.

There are few soils worth cultivating at all which do not contain more or less of materials that can be rendered available for plants by the *combined* action of air and frost. All our soils were originally derived from rocks which have been broken up and worn down by floods, by the alternate expansion and contraction of heat and cold, and by the chemical action of the air or the gases mingled with it. Upon the surface, a long continuance of these agencies has reduced a portion of the soil to a finely divided state, while below the reach of frost the particles remain in the coarse or fine state in which they were originally deposited by the floods which once swept over the surface, and deposited them in their present position. The action of frost usually extends but a few inches below the surface, and it is an object for the cultivator to so break up and arrange the surface as to extend their action as deeply as possible.

We know a gardener, residing near a country town, who devotes his whole time and labor to a single acre of ground, and he raises for the market from this limited space fully enough to sustain a large family in comfortable circumstances, besides "laying by" a little every year. His invariable practice is to throw the whole plot into high, narrow ridges every Autumn, and let it lie thus until Spring. These ridges are from three to four feet high when first thrown up, and are as narrow as they can well be made. The appearance of a section of the surface after the completion of the ridging is somewhat like the following:

ΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛ

During Winter the sides crumble down so as to partly fill up the intervening hollows; but the ridges are still elevated two feet or more at the close of Winter.

We can readily perceive the effect of such an arrangement. Owing to the narrowness of the ridges the frost penetrates to the centre of each, while in the bottom of the furrows it goes down as deeply as it would have done from the undisturbed surface, and by this means the whole soil undergoes the freezing process to a depth of nearly three feet. It is thus mellowed and fitted for the reception of the roots of future crops. The air is admitted to that depth, and oxydizes or destroys the poisonous compounds that abound in all soils not subjected to its action.

The air also circulates freely through the ridges, and deposits its rich stores of ammonia and other nutritive gases. The supplies of organic plant food from this source saves one-fourth to one-third of the manure that would otherwise be required.

The ground thus left exposed dries from water in the Spring, and comes quickly warmed by the vernal sun, so that Spring planting and sowing can be commenced several days earlier than on flat land, as is abundantly proved by the fact that the cultivator of the above plot is always first in the market with potatoes, radishes, peas and other vegetables.

The surface is readily leveled in Spring by running a double furrow through the centre of the ridges and afterwards going over them with a harrow.

In the instance above given, the ridging is commenced with a plow and completed with a spade. But the process is applicable in a limited degree over large fields, with the use of the plow only. A double mould-board plow—one turning a furrow both ways—is a convenient implement for the operation. With a strong team such a plow can be run deeply through the ground at intervals of two or two and a half feet, which will leave a succession of deep furrows and narrow ridges. On heavy, clayey soils it would be desirable to run the same, or a smaller plow, a second time through each furrow. When this is done, a wide yoke or long double-tree is required, that the oxen or horses may walk in the two furrows on either side of the one in which the plow runs.

But even such a plan may be dispensed with; the common plow will answer. With this the land may be thrown into narrow ridges by turning one furrow upon the unbroken soil, and lapping another upon the top of this from the other side. The third furrow will of course form the first of the second ridge. In this method it is necessary to have a narrow strip in the middle of the furrow, as a guide to the "land side" of the plow.

All the advantages alluded to in the description of the garden plot, are afforded to the Spring crops, including the better pulverization of the soil, the earlier Spring working, the addition of ammonia from the atmosphere, &c.

A soil thus exposed is better pulverized than if three times plowed, and in this sense we may appropriately term this Winter exposure of the soil to cold and heat, "plowing with the elements."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Fourth-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,240 against 5,604 the preceding week, being a decrease of 1,364 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, are essentially the same.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 9½c.@10c.; extras, 10½c.@11c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 6½c.@7c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of sales about 8½c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st.	2,256	At Chamberlain's	874
At Browning's	598	At O'Brien's	512

Total for the week ending to-day ... 4,240
Total receipts last week at the four yards ... 5,604
Decrease at the above yards ... 1,364
Sales reported at Bergen ... 545
Left over from last week ... 250
Total reported for the week ... 5,035

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	684	From New-Jersey	22
From Illinois	97	From New-York	730
From Kentucky	338	From Indiana	207
From Michigan	90	From Pennsylvania	80
From Texas	60		
By Erie Railroad	756	By Harlem Railroad	335
By Hudson River R. R.	715	On Foot	142
By Huds'n River Boats	338		

Of the 2,256 at Forty-fourth-street, 45 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,211 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (45 weeks) ... 88,646
Average weekly receipts this year ... 1,970
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day ... 2,256
Receipts for corresponding week last year ... 2,685
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854 ... 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

A large majority of both sellers and buyers placed prices to-day just on a par with last week, while a small number estimated them ¼c. to ½c. ♥ lb. lower. Had the market taken its usual course—that is, a dwindling down of prices towards evening—we should quote the average a shade lower, but to-day the market improved, and at least some of the better sales were made after 2 or 3 o'clock P. M.

The truth is, the price of Beef depends essentially on the number in market, and when—as to-day—sellers find out at dinner-time that there is a smaller supply than had been expected, they advance instead of receding in their demands, and the butchers usually come to terms before night, as the extent of their purchases depends more upon the wants of their customers than upon the wholesale cost of Beef.

There is a scarcity of tip-top cattle. We have a number of butchers who will have the very best Beeves that can be got at any price, and such found an insufficient supply both to-day and last week. This class of cattle sold quite as high to-day as on last market day; as will be seen, we quote extras at 11c. We saw some sales which were full 11c., but it must be understood that these were extras. Few *such* Beeves are seen in the county generally. Some owners of cattle, failing to have their cattle appreciated by drovers at home, as first class, themselves come into market with their stock, and are not a little disappointed to find their animals as only second or third rate when compared with many brought in. There are not a dozen counties in New-York or New-Jersey where such droves of cattle have ever been seen, as Ohio and Kentucky weekly send here.

The majority of the Cattle offered to-day were below medium. One-fourth of them were not at all fit for this market, and would never be sold if a sufficient supply of better Beeves were on hand.

The day was cloudy but no rain fell, and a better day for cattle-trading could scarcely be expected or desired.

Complaints of Railroad treatment are still quite frequent—some of which are just. Some of the managers of Railroads are not as yet sufficiently alive to the importance of the Cattle trade, and to the necessity of extra care and dispatch in the transportation of animals. The Drovers say, "Let the Roads charge what they choose, if they will only get our stock through in good time and in good order." We mingle freely with a multitude of Drovers from the West, and hear their commendations and complaints, but we scarcely ever heard any complaint of the price—poor accommodations and tardiness of trains are the chief things spoken against.

A number of those accompanying cattle have requested us to suggest to the conductors of cattle trains that it is very desirable to have the cars start slowly after stopping a while at a depot. A part of the animals lie down at these stations, and a sudden start throws the standing cattle down upon the others, and when thus hurled pell-mell together, they are greatly bruised and injured.

One drover complains of want of faith on the Northern Railroad route, says he contracted for good cars, but was shoved into small box cars, and contrary to promise was charged full price. The only remedy we can suggest is to choose another route. We should do so after such treatment as he speaks of.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers [illegible] stock.

The notes which are made following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them:

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible] T. Ware	G. G. Teed.
2.	[illegible]	Ohio	J. W. Connell	S. Ullery.
3.	[illegible]	Ohio	Joseph Bryant	Beach & Smith.
4.	[illegible]	Penn.	Andrew Smith	Daniel Barnes.
5.	[illegible]	Illinois	Calf & Jacoby	Barney Bartram.
6.	[illegible]	Ohio	Jno. H. Mouser	Culver, Hurd & Co.
7.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Christopher & Co.	Geo. A. Tolley.
8.	[illegible]	N. York	John Thomas	Owner.
9.	[illegible]	N. York	Several Owners	Cary & S. Ayrault.
10.	[illegible]	N. York	Several Owners	Owners.
11.	[illegible]	Indiana	Joseph Orr	Mead & Holcomb.
12.	[illegible]	Ohio	H. M. Black	Geo. W. Martin.
13.	[illegible]	Indiana	L. B. Copeland	Alley & Bowen.
14.	[illegible]	N. York	Henry Hunt	Owner.
15.	[illegible]	Ohio	Miller, Haringe Co.	Owners.
16.	112	Indiana	J. W. Collum & Co.	Thos. White.
17.	[illegible]	Kentucky	Cunning'm & Goff	S. Rennick.
18.	[illegible]	Kentucky	Moreland & Sons	Jno. Merritt.
19.	[illegible]	Kentucky	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
20.	[illegible]		—— Joyce	Geo. Ayrault.
21.	[illegible]	Ohio	N. Holcomb	Mead & Holcomb.
22.	[illegible]	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
23.	[illegible]	N. York	Thomas Drew	Owner.
24.	[illegible]	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27.	[illegible]	Illinois	Sam'l P. Tucker	S. Sherman.
1*.	[illegible]	Indiana	—— Robinson	W. H. Gurney.
2*.	[illegible]	Ohio	J. Christop'r & Co.	J. H. Williams.
9*.	[illegible]	Ohio	Jno. H. Mouser	Culver, Hurd & Co.
10*.	[illegible]	Ohio	W. Gwynne	Culver, Hurd & Co.

*Sold from New-York Yards, [illegible] of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1.—Full medium quality; from Fayette County; somewhat banged during journey here. Average weight, 675 lbs.; the first sales of one-fourth to one-third were made at 8½c.@9½c.

No. 2.—Fed by DAVID MESSENGER, in Ross County. General quality good, with quite a number of superior beeves. Weight, 800 to 900 lbs.; average of lot, 775 lbs. The first half sold at 9c.@10½c.

No. 3.—Fed in Marion County, by RENL PETTIT. Good quality, in good flesh; 600 to 800 lbs.; average, 675 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 4—Gathered in Chester County, of medium quality for that section; 600 to 800 lbs., and selling at 9c.@10c. They were driven here, 125 miles, at an expense of about $1 50 ♥ head. The tolls for bridges and gates amounted to near $25, or about 30 cents ♥ head.

No. 5—Fed in Piatt County by present owners. These cattle were badly banged on the way. In crossing the lake from Toledo a week ago last Saturday, on the Steamer *Minnesota*, they were overtaken by the severe gale and driven into Cleveland. In swinging round, the stern of the boat was crushed and the cattle injured. The drove were detained from last market, and altogether have had pretty hard usage. HALSTED, CHAMBERLIN & Co. took 50 of them for packing, at $60 each, estimated at about 9c. The drove was at first driven 160 miles to Laporte Station on Michigan Central Railroad.

No. 6—Fed in Ross County by A. HAGLER & SONS; of fair quality, in pretty good flesh. Average weight at home 1,421 lbs. Selling at 9c.@10c. One pair sold as high as 10½c. by sellers' estimate, and 11c. by buyers.

No. 7.—This with No. 6* constituted one drove of 138, which were fed by BROOKS & YATES, of Fayette County. We seldom see better animals than these, taking the whole drove together. The average weight equaled 900 lbs., several of them running as high as 1,200 lbs. We counted some 40 of them standing together that would equal fully 1,000 lbs. each. It is a luxury to "handle" such animals, the bones are not easily found, buried, as they are, beneath the deep layers of flesh. They were full graded Durhams and demonstrate the superiority of this blood for beef cattle. ANDERSON, DEVOE & DONOVAN went in for a taste of these at prices ranging from $97 50 to $112 50 ♥ head.

No. 8.—A yard full of —— well the "smallest animals of their size" we ever saw. Average of whole lot perhaps, 325 lbs. They were sold for —— were all driven out of the yard, some said sold, and others said they were driven to the country unsold. We guess the "others" have it.

No. 9.—A mixed lot from Erie, Genesee and Steuben Counties. The Genesee cattle rather shamed the others. The drove were selling at 7½c.@9c., according to quality.

No. 11.—From Laporte County; inferior quality—too poor for this market. They cost $33 at home, and $10 to $12 expense. When sold they will stand the owner in $43 to $46 ♥ head, or 8½c. ♥ lb., (as they average about 525 lbs. each,) which is more than they are likely to bring in these times. HOLCOMB sold from the yard 41 other animals at $42 each, estimated by seller at 7½c.

No. 12.—Gathered in Champion County; mixed quality; 400 to 700 lbs., averaging 575 lbs.; selling at 7½c.@9½c., according to quality; average, say 8c.

No. 13—Ordinary cattle gathered in Laporte County; small, averaging 525 lbs., but varying from 450 to 900 lbs.; selling at 7c.@9c. Two-thirds were sold before dinner, (1 P. M.)

No. 14—Good beeves from Westchester County, selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 15—Seller furnished no information of sales; does not wish to encourage reports, for the farmers put these reports in the face of buyers, and hold their cattle so high that "drovers can make nothing on cattle now-a-days; the farmers make all the money." The same argument would hold good against all newspaper information in regard to farm produce. But be this as it may, we shall continue to give *all* our readers correct information in regard to transactions in meats, breadstuffs, &c. If any drover thinks it worth while to attempt to drive from the market those who are making diligent efforts to furnish correct intelligence on these matters, he will not be likely to make much by the operation.

No. 16—Fed by owners in Fayette County. Fair quality, in pretty good flesh; 550 to 900 lbs., average 700 lbs.; the first two-thirds were sold at 8½c.@10c.

It is an interesting coincidence, that three counties having the same name (Fayette) in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, each send to this market large supplies of good cattle.

No. 17—Fed by owners in Clarke County; good quality, in excellent flesh; 700 to 1,100 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 8½c.@10c. This drove were put on cars at Paris, 12 miles from home, and cost $15 ♥ head to New-York.

No. 18—Gathered in Bourbon County; very good quality, pretty even at 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.

No. 22—Gathered in Madison County; fair quality; 600 to 825 lbs., average 675 lbs., selling at 8½c.@10c.

No. 27—A lot of very large cattle in medium flesh. SHERMAN sold from same yard 13 Dutchess County, N. Y., cattle of very fair quality, at 9½c.

No. 5*—Common quality; even at 600 lbs; nearly all sold at about 8c.

No. 6*—(Part in 7*)—Superior quality. See No. 7 above.

No. 9*—Part of drove in No. 6, and same remarks apply to this as to that.

No. 10*—Fed by owner in Pickaway County. Fair quality; 550 to 1,000 lbs., average 650 lbs.; three-fourths of drove were sold out at time of our visit, at 9c.@10c.

We commence an examination of the cattle sales at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and continue them till a late hour, but cannot in that time examine all the droves, and hence have omitted several numbers above, besides the new yards.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	27	At Chamberlin's	74
At Browning's	47	At O'Brien's	84

Total of Cows and Calves for the week ... 232
Last week ... 212
Increase ... 20

BROWNING reports sales of Cows with Calves at $30@$70.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; Extras, $50@$60. No change from last week.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30, and $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	252	At Chamberlin's	138
At Browning's	60	At O'Brien's	70

Total receipts of Calves for the week ... 520
Last week ... 466
Increase ... 54

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@7½c., and very good at 7½c. A scarcity in supply. Very little of "small stock" by Harlem Railroad this week.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5c.@6½c., extras 7c.; very good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c. Supply increased.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ♥ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,140	At Chamberlin's	8,427
At Browning's	4,820		

Total this week ... 14,387
Total last week ... 18,246
Decrease this week ... 3,859

Owing to the large surplus here last week supplies from all parts of the country were stopped by telegraph. A loss was thus prevented to the owners—a direct benefit to farmers resulting from the use of the telegraph.

There will doubtless be a good demand for Sheep and Lambs during this week, and at good prices.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported dull. Lowest price, $1 50; highest, $5 50. General selling price for Sheep, $3@$4; and for Lambs, $2@$4 for extra Lambs. Demand quite limited and supply much below demand.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs unequal to demand.

At CHAMBERLIN'S, H. O. KEMP, Clerk, reports [illegible] and Lambs at [illegible] prices from $2 to $5 50 [illegible].

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by MCGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
100	$461 50	145	$461 25
100	264 50	96	319 12
57	124 25	108	236 25
60	147 50	18	54 50
60	108 00	125	250 25
87	212 12	32	119 00
75	220 25	86	210 00
100	271 87	117	258 00

Also, 30 Beeves at 7c.@10c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
77	$210 00	207	$[illegible] 00
68	270 50	195	686 46
264	809 50	99	304 42
175	546 00	3	15 00
55	159 75	2 Lambs	8 00
155	426 50	18	65 00
83	296 50		

Market has taken a very sudden change for the better. Sheep are now bringing good prices.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 71 Horses, with sales for the week of 75. Sixty-six horses belonging to the Third-avenue Stage Company ("5 cent line,") were sold at auction at these stables, by DRUEY, mortgagee, at prices ranging from $15 to $120.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 73 on hand, and sales during the week 80. Market tolerably fair.

NELSON FORT, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 95 on hand; sales and exchange during the week 18. Market somewhat dull.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, no report.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ♥ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 941; by Hudson River Railroad, 355; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 23; total, 1,319.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6½c.@7c., gross weight.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1855.

We have observed no really new features in the Dry Goods business the past week. Purchasers, representing both the City and country trade, have operated with great caution and reserve;—and what little they have bought, has been either of a very desirable nature at full rates; or stock, which they procured at some considerable abatements in prices from the highest point reached by these this season,—abatements to which holders the more readily assented, *as most of them have grown quite anxious* to close out their surplus supplies, as well as they *can, rather than have to commence the Spring* traffic with old stocks on hand. The preparations *being made for this are, in the main, on a very moderate scale*,—parties being reluctant to extend their obligations, in view of the existing or dreaded derangement in commercial circles both at home and abroad. Should this course be persisted in, it cannot but lead to stability and success.

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are rather quiet and languid. Cotton Flannels are more freely offered, and are less sought after at heavy prices. Denims, Drills and Duck are moderately active and unchanged in value. A quiet and languid feeling is discernible in the market for Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins. Osnaburgs are as previously reported. Printing Cloths are becoming more plenty, but are not cheaper, though being but sparingly inquired for. Prints are dull and heavy, with a large stock offering. Stripes and Ticks attract a little more attention, yet are infirm.

Woolens are generally very quiet, and depressed in price. Desirable styles of Blankets are salable and steady, being in limited stock. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are still inactive and languid. Flannels are retailing only, at about previous rates. Jeans are partially neglected, and are somewhat nominal in value. Linseys are plenty and heavy. Mouslin de Laines appear in very moderate demand at rather irregular figures. Satinets are inactive and depressed. Shawls find but tardy purchasers at the rates claimed by most factors. Tweeds are quiet and on the decline.

Foreign productions are not in very brisk request, and as many holders are eager to dispose of their supplies, there is considerable pressure on the market, which renders prices very heavy and irregular. The private sales are quite limited, and what business is being done through the auction rooms, results unfavorably for importers, these being unable, in many instances, to procure the prime cost of the goods, thus changing hands, while generally, such transactions yield no profit. The recent imports have been on a pretty large scale, and it is anticipated there will be no material falling off in this regard for some time to come. Such circumstances help but to augment the heaviness and languor in the traffic, and until some radical change occurs, either or both in the line of supply or demand, we can look for no real or permanent improvement.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply, and demand at $7 87½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 50 for Pots, ♥ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—There were 2,500 lbs. Am. yellow disposed of at about previous rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is much reduced, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any material change.

BRICKS—Are in rather better request and are firm, though being pretty freely offered.

CANDLES—Continue quite brisk and buoyant, with decreasing stock.

COAL—The market exhibits no really new feature.

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Parties disagree about prices. The sales of the day have been confined to 180 pks. Java, in lots at 14c.@14½c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11½c.@11½c.; 140 Rio at 10½c.@11c.; and 80 Maracaibo at 10½c. ♥ lb.

COPPER—Is essentially unaltered.

COTTON—The market is still devoid of animation and steadiness. Buyers are reluctant to operate unless at reduced prices, while factors are striving to maintain old figures—hence the inactivity and irregularity discernible in the business. Large lots of Middling Uplands could hardly be sold for more than 8¾c.@8⅞c. ♥ lb., or of other descriptions for anything better than proportionate rates—while sellers generally ask ⅛c.@¼c. ♥ lb. over these quotations.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and quiet, but quoted firm.

FISH—Dry Cod command $3 75@$4 12½ ♥ cwt. The supply is firm. There is less doing in Mackerel, which are otherwise without variation. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring rule about the same. Smoked Herring attract more attention at 36c.@38c. scaled, and 26c.@27c. for No. 1, ♥ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor purchasers; the receipts being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while receivers seem eager to realize, dreading further depression in prices. The regular home and speculative inquiry is very moderate, while that for shipment, checked by the difficulty experienced in negotiating Bills of Exchange, is decidedly less active. There is more heaviness in the low and medium qualities, than in other kinds. The sales since our last embrace about 16,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 87½@$9 06¼
Straight State	8 93¾@ 9 00
Favorite and Extra State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 37½@10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 25

Canadian remains inactive and languid,—sales having been made of only 450 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9 25@$10 25 ♥ bbl. Southern is pretty freely offered, and is tending downwards. The day's movements do not exceed 2,100 bbls. mixed to extra, at $9 37½@$11 25 ♥ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, and is steady in price, at $3 37½@$3 62½ ♥ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $6@$7 50 for fine and superfine ♥ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in at $4 68¾ for Jersey and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ♥ bbl.

FRUIT—The general demand is not active, but prices are essentially unchanged. The supply is rather limited.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts even less attention, both from shippers and home dealers, and, with free receipts, prices are depressed and unsettled. White is the heaviest kind. Red displays the utmost relative firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 47,000 bushels, including Canadian white, at $2 25; Western do., (somewhat nominally,) at $2 [illegible]; do. red, part at $1 97@$2; Southern white at $2 25; and do. red at $2@$2 12½, ♥ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; 14,000 bushels were procured at $1 [illegible] ♥ bushel. Barley has not varied much. A [illegible] business is being transacted in Beans and Peas, at [illegible] previous rates. [illegible] steady, with sales, since our last, of 58,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at [illegible] ♥ bushel. Oats are rather brisker but not decidedly higher [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State; and [illegible] for Jersey [illegible].

HAY—Sales of 700 bales River transpired at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for home use, ♥ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is little more animated, but the light supply and high claims of owners impede operations. The stock here, this forenoon, was estimated at only about [illegible] of all kinds, held at very full prices.

HOPS—New are in fair supply and [illegible] request, chiefly at 10c.@12c. ♥ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and drooping. Small sales have been reported at $[illegible] ♥ ton, usual terms. There is less inquiry for English Bar, which is now worth but $[illegible] for Common, and $[illegible] for Refined, ♥ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—The supply and demand are alike fair. Eastern readily bring $2 50 ♥ thousand.

LEAD—Is still inactive, but otherwise unchanged.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is brisk, and buoyant at former quotations. French finished calf skins are less sought after, but are not lower. English salted sheep skins are quiet, being held above the views of purchasers.

LIME—Rockland is plenty and procurable at 81c.@88c. for Common, and $1 16 for Lump, ♥ barrel.

LUMBER—The stock is ample, but is not pressed upon the market, and, though the demand, especially for export, is not brisk, prices are steadily supported.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is improving gradually, and it is now easier to sell Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 34c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@32c.; and clayed Cuba at 23c.@24c. ♥ gallon. There is not a great deal offering.

NAILS—Cut are worth 4¼c. ♥ lb., and are pretty freely bought at this rate. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet, but firm at $4@$4 12½ ♥ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rules dull and heavy at 44c.@45c. ♥ gallon. Tar is in demand and is quoted at from $3 75@$3 50 ♥ bbl. Pitch has not varied. No. 1 and White Resin is inactive but steady at $3 25@$4 50 ♥ 280 lbs. Common Resin is procurable at $1 62½ ♥ 310 lbs., yet it is without animation.

OIL CAKE—The supply is light, and parties disagree about prices. No important sales.

OILS—We have heard of no additional transactions of interest in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is needed at 67½c. ♥ gallon, but there is not much of it here. Palm and Olive Oil appear about the same. Linseed can still be had at 88c. for large and 89c.@90c. for small lots, ♥ gallon—yet it attracts very little attention. There exists a fair inquiry for Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 ♥ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 5—Sperm continues active. Advices from Europe by the last steamer show an advance in the market, and consequently holders now refuse to operate at quotations, and the close of the market exhibited more buyers than sellers. The transactions since our last include sales of 1,125 bbls. not refilled at $1 75 ♥ gallon, 935 do. at $1 75. In Fairhaven, we hear of a sale of 180 bbls. at $1 75, and in Mattapoisett 1,462 bbls. at $1 75. Whale—There is more demand for Whale, which is firm at quotations. Sales of 2,400 bbls. refilled at 80c. Whalebone quiet but firm. We have no sales to report.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather quiet, but is steady, with sales since our last of 500 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess; and $21 25 for Prime, ♥ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is doing better,—sales having transpired of 500 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@12½c. ♥ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 375 *bbls., at $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 for* do. Mess; $15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 54 for extra Vermont do.; and $16@$16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ♥ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new, at from $26@$26 ♥ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ♥ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9½c.@10½c. ♥ lb.

RICE—The supply is not very large, but is adequate to the wants of buyers. Prices are unaltered. The sales since our last reach 200 tcs., at $5@$5 50 ♥ 100 lbs.

SALT—There is less doing in this line, but quotations are about the same.

SEEDS—Remain quiet, and are somewhat nominal.

SHOT—Is firm, but not very active.

SKINS—Rule quiet at old figures.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile were effected at 11½c. ♥ lb.

SPELTER—Is stiffly held at 6½c.@6¾c. for Plates, ♥ lb., but is inanimate at these quotations.

SPICES—The demand is rather limited, but prices are sustained.

SUGARS—A slightly favorable reaction is apparent in this line, brought about by an increased demand from country and local dealers. The sales since our last reach nearly 1,600 hhds., chiefly Cuba, free, at 6c.@6¾c., but including some do. in bond, part at 5½c. ♥ lb.; New-Orleans at 6½c.@7c., and Porto Rico at *7c.@7½c. ♥ lb.; with brown and yellow Havana 6½c.*@7½c., and white do. at 8c.@8½c. ♥ lb. Refined sugars attract more attention, but the supply is still a large one and precludes any material improvement in value.

TALLOW—We heard that 12,000 lbs. Prime realized 12½c. ♥ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet, but stiffly held at former figures.

TIN—The market is inactive and prices are unsettled.

TOBACCO—The demand is fair at full rates, but the supply of desirable parcels is inadequate to the wants of buyers. This circumstance retards operations.

WHALEBONE—The inquiry is relatively in excess of the supply, and holders are obtaining very firm prices.

WHISKY—There have been 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 40c.@41c. ♥ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is less inquired for, and as it is pretty freely offered, buyers have any existing advantage. Foreign is quiet and heavy. The entire sales of the week do not exceed 65,000 lbs. domestic fleece, 80,000 lbs. do. pulled, and some small lots of foreign, within our previous range.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited no really new feature. There was rather less Produce being offered for European ports, but ship-owners adhered to their old claims, and there was no material fluctuation in rates. Operators seemed anxious to get the *Asia's* letters, before venturing to contract any new engagements. The latest charters have been: A ship to Havre, Flour, $1; a bark to Constantinople, Flour, $1 80; one from Savannah to Nantz, Cotton, 1⅛c.; a Br. bark hence to Venice, Coffee, ⅝c., Resin $1 50 ♥ 280 lbs., and Logwood $12 50 ♥ ton; a schooner, (850 bbls.) to Barbadoes, 75c. ♥ bbl.; a brig from Savannah to Cardenas, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 200 tons, to Jeremie and back, Logwood and Coffee, $5 75.

Review of the Buffalo Flour and Grain Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 6.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour at this port during the week ending yesterday noon, 5th, were..bbls. 49,049
During the corresponding week, 1854 ... 45,920
Increase this year over last ... 3,129
The receipts of the week ending noon, 30th inst., were ... 18,061
During the week just closed, as above ... 49,049
Increase this week over last ... 30,988
The Canal exports this week were ... 8,510
Those of the preceding week ... 12,982
Decrease ... 4,472

The receipts of Flour have been large during the week, especially at the opening and the close; being for the 24 hours ending noon 5th about 10,000 bbls. They are over 100 ♥ cent. larger than last week, and are considerably in excess of the corresponding period of 1854. The stock now in store is fair and accumulating, but is not large, as the arrivals would indicate.

There was a purchaser or two in the market yesterday for New-York shipment, but there has been very little of this kind of operating during the week. The sales aggregate only about 9,000 bbls. on Tuesday at $8@$8 25 for common to good Michigan; $8 75@$9 for do. Ohio and Illinois, and $9 25 for extra do. Until Friday there was scarcely anything done, when about 3,000 bbls. sold at $8@$8 12½ for common Michigan; $8 25 for good do.; $8 50 for common Illinois and Ohio; $8 75@$8 87½ for choice do. and Indiana, and $9@$9 25 for fancy and extra do.; closing yesterday with sales 1,800 bbls. at $8 87½ for shipping parcels Michigan for the New-York market, and $9@$9 25 for fancy and extra Ohio, which were the only descriptions sold. Rye Flour selling at $6 50 ♥ bbl. in retail lots; and Corn Meal at $1 88 for fine; $1 75 for coarse ♥ cwt.

GRAIN—Of Wheat, the imports by Lake for the week ending noon, 5th, were ... bush. 400,421
During the corresponding week, 1854 ... 328,910
Increase this year over last ... 71,511
The receipts of the week ending noon, 30th ult., were ... [illegible]
During the present week, as above ... 400,421
Excess last week over this ... [illegible]
The exports by canal this week were ... [illegible]
Being less than the imports ... [illegible]

Thus there is an accumulation of stock this week, as also last, and the aggregate surplus of the two weeks is 164,000 bushels. There has been a good milling demand during the week, but very little for speculation, on account of the firmness of holders. Sales, 154,000 bush., opening at $1 75 for Illinois Spring; $1 78 for Wisconsin do.; $2 for White Winter do.; $1 90 for Red Winter Illinois; $2 08 for White do.; $2 10 for do. Michigan; $2 12½ for do. Canadian, and closing at $1 80 for Illinois Spring; $1 85@$1 86 for Wisconsin do.; $1 99 for Red Illinois—small parcels White Kentucky at $2 12½, and very little White of any kind to be had. The market at the close favored the buyer. Of Corn, the receipts have been ... bush. 82,575
During the corresponding week, 1854 ... [illegible]
Decrease from last year ... 377,039
The receipts of the week ending noon, 30th ult., were ... [illegible]
During the present week, as above ... [illegible]
Decrease from last week ... [illegible]
The exports of the week by canal were ... [illegible]
Being in excess of the imports ... [illegible]

[illegible] increase of stock, last week of [illegible] a decrease of [illegible]

[illegible] MARKETS.

Report of the Trade Circulars.

[illegible] FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Monday [illegible]

FLOUR—State and Western—[illegible] the 30th ult., per *Atlantic*. With a moderate export inquiry, and an active demand for the home trade, shipment to the Eastern States, and on speculation, our market experienced slight fluctuations, until the arrival of the Baltic, 3d inst., with Liverpool dates to 20th ult. Her advices of a considerable improvement in the British, and much firmness in all the Continental markets, caused an advance with [illegible] of 18¾c.@[illegible] bbl. To-day, however, owing to large arrivals, and probably to the difficulty in negotiating exchange, the market has become unsettled—little inquiry existing except for the filling of contracts. The advance above noted has been lost in most descriptions. Much disposition has been manifested to purchase for forward delivery, though the high views of sellers have, however, restricted [illegible] transactions. Previous to the *Baltic's* arrival, sales of from 7,000 to 8,000 bbls. superfine State, were made, part for November and part for December delivery, at $[illegible]—this figure is now below the views of sellers.

The receipts have been good during the week. In about a month our State Canal navigation will close, and unless the export inquiry should greatly fall off, we shall be left with a small supply. The railroads can satisfy more than our home wants, but not those of a large export demand.

Clearances from New-York, from October 30 to November 3, both inclusive: To London, [illegible] Liverpool, 11,625—(in my last should have read [illegible] bbls., not 2,463.) Havre, 12,803. Antwerp, 4,176. Bremen, 42. Hamburg, 19. British Provinces, [illegible] West Indies, 475. South America, 1,520.

WHEAT—In my last, the market at the close was reported in favor of buyers. Subsequently, with an active demand for export, the filling of contracts, and for milling purposes, much buoyancy was manifested, and ere the receipt of the *Baltic's* accounts, 3d inst., an advance of 5c.@8c. ♥ bushel, in most descriptions, was realized. After the receipt of her advices some sales were effected at a further improvement of 2c.@3c., but with a falling off in the inquiry to-day the market has become unsettled, and this latter advance has been in a great measure lost.

Ohio, Michigan and Illinois White, $2 10@$2 20 ♥ 60 lbs.; Western Red, $1 95@$2 05; Southern White, $2 15@$2 25; Southern Red, $2 05@$2 10; Canadian White, $2 18@$2 27.

Clearances from New-York, from October 30 to November 3, both inclusive: To London, [illegible] bushels. Liverpool, 190,810—(in my last should have read 118,886.) Havre, 76,281. Antwerp, 3,369.

INDIAN CORN—There has been but little variation in the market during the week. Only a very moderate inquiry has existed for export, with a fair inquiry for the home and Eastern trade. The supply has been large; for forward delivery no sales have transpired. Western Mixed, 96c. ♥ 56 lbs.; Southern White, $1@$1 04; do. Yellow, 97c.@98c. Northern Round Yellow, 99c.@$1. Clearances from New-York from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, both inclusive: to Liverpool, 30,454 bush.; Hamburg, 423; British Provinces, [illegible]

RYE—A good inquiry has prevailed for the filling of contracts, and export. Little has been done for forward delivery. To-day's quotations are, $1 25@$1 28 ♥ 56 lbs. Clearances from New-York from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, both inclusive: to Antwerp, 109,781 bush. Bremen, 65,029; Hamburg, [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Are unsettled. To London, Flour [illegible] 6d. ♥ bbl.; Grain 14d. ♥ bushel. Liverpool, 4s.; [illegible]@11d. Glasgow, 4s. 6d.; 13d.@13d. Havre, $1; [illegible]@25c. Marseilles, [illegible] Antwerp, 4s. 6d.; 15d.@16d.

R. B. HILL'S NEW-YORK HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

HIDES—*The receipts during the month have been* large, both from Foreign Ports and Coastwise, embracing in all 154,400 Hides, against [illegible] the same month last year. All of these have met with ready sale as soon as entered, and prices have gradually advanced during the month from 1c. to 2c. ♥ lb., leaving at the close the smallest stock known in this market for some time.

Sales have exceeded Receipts. [illegible] Coastwise include hides purchased by our dealers in neighboring ports, and shipped here, and are consequently counted twice. Most of the Hides arriving in Philadelphia and Baltimore, are sold to come here, and the principal part of African Salted R. A. and B. G., imported here are sold to go East.

The sales of the week comprise the balance of the cargo of the *Starlight*, from Rio Grande, and a few small parcels received from California and other ports, leaving a very small stock of 14,700 on hand, most of which are held above current rates, against 144,500 last year at this time.

Receipts during the week have been [illegible] Hides, as follows: 1,970 Maracaibo, 568 from Campeachy, and 9,510 from West Indies and Coastwise, including 1,667 from California. Sales are, 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs. at 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 300 Green Salted Rio Grande, 58 lbs., 13½c. cash, less [illegible] cent; 482 Green Salted Rio Grande, 59 lbs., 12½c. cash, less 4 ♥ cent.; 1,300 Dry Laguna, [illegible] lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., as they run; 650 Dry Barcelona, [illegible] lbs., 20½c., 6 mos., as they run; 390 Dry Chagres, 17 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., as they run; 200 Dry Southern, [illegible] lbs., [illegible], cash, as they run; 164 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., 17½c., 6 mos., as they run; 627 Dry California, [illegible] lbs., [illegible], 6 mos., usual selection; [illegible] Dry California [illegible] lbs., 19½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,937 Dry California on private terms; 700 Dry California, (to arrive,) [illegible], 6 mos., as they run; 120 Dry Maracaibo, 21 lbs., [illegible] mos., rejecting bad hides; 200 Dry Maracaibo, [illegible] 20½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,700 Dry Carthagena, 24 lbs., 19½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; [illegible] Dry Mexican, (to arrive,) 23½ lbs., 20c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., [illegible] 6 mos., rejecting bad hides, (in Baltimore, to be delivered here;) 1,500 Green Salted Western, 60 lbs., 10c., 6 mos., usual tare; 1,500 Dry [illegible] Grande, (to arrive,) 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 14,710, as follows: 4,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, [illegible] Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 560 Dry Mexican, 800 Dry Maracaibo, 500 Dry Chagres, 1,800 Dry West India, Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Jeannette*, from Rio Grande, with [illegible] hides; *Argo*, from Buenos Ayres, 14,000; *Clara* [illegible], from Porto Cabello, 3,000; *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello, 2,000; *Wildfire*, from Vera Cruz, [illegible]; [illegible], from Savanilla, 2,000, and others.

Statement of the Imports (foreign and coastwise) into New-York and neighboring ports during the ten months of 1855.

	N. York.	Balt.	Phila.	Boston.	[illegible]
January	166,242	13,809	19,105	9,848	6,[illegible]
February	75,030	2,988	3,375	10,000	[illegible]
March	108,470	5,000	30,707	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	162,644	24,707	11,300	45,078	[illegible]
May	127,665	8,725	13,872	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	146,555	17,148	24,301	12,661	12,000
July	80,080	23,175	[illegible]	12,500	[illegible]
August	122,023	22,765	28,864	15,032	1,370
September	180,238	7,980	20,240	7,200	12,000
October	156,400	19,683	[illegible]	20,965	4,100
Total 10 months	1,351,895	152,467	158,446	221,097	175,[illegible]
Same period 1854	1,446,939	133,690	245,329	31,[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1855	184,945	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease in 1855	[illegible]	19,870	14,100	200,072	[illegible]

LEATHER—The demand this month has been very active, and prices have advanced 1c.@2c. ♥ lb. on all descriptions, leaving a very small supply on hand. Sales comprise over 350,000 Sides of Oak and Hemlock from first hands, which do not include the resales made by jobbers. Most of the Western dealers have laid in their stock of Sole Leather, and the demand will now be principally from the East, and as the manufacturers have not yet purchased their Winter stock of Leather, the demand will probably continue good for some time to come.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	84,165	7,714
Sales	88,420	8,818
Stock	34,745	8,213

I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, good, all weights 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, do., good light 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, do., good Middle 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, do., good Heavy 21½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights 11c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough 18c.@26½c., on six months credit.

Rice Business at the South.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—*Weekly Report.*—There is not much activity in Rice as yet. We have heard of sales of some 400 casks since our last report, at $4 62½@$5 ♥ hundred; exports 257 casks, all to Philadelphia. Rough Rice is quoted at $1 05@$1 10 to New-York, bushel, extremes; 2,000 bushels changed hands at $1 10. The receipts of Rough Rice during the week were 41,427 bushels.

Exports of Rice from Savannah, from Sept. 1, 1855, to Nov. 1, 1855, and from Sept. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1854.

	1855.	1854.
West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total coastwise	1,764	[illegible]
Grand total	2,566	1,384

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—*Weekly Report.*—The market for Rice during the past week continued with a good demand; but on account of the increasing receipts, prices exhibited rather a drooping appearance, and buyers generally operated at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. on previous quotations. We quote, as extremes of the week, 4¼c.@5c., the bulk of the sales, however, at from 4⅜c.@4¾c. for a good fair article. Received the past week, 2,400 tierces; exported in same time, 1,776 tierces; remaining on shipboard, not cleared, 2,421 tierces.

ROUGH RICE—The receipts of this article during the past week amounted to near 34,000 bushels, most of which having changed hands previously.

FREIGHTS—To New-York, $1 25 ♥ tierce for Rice.

The friends of education in Troy have raised $100,000 towards founding an University to be located in that city. They wish to make the endowment $250,000.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000 copies, as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The State Election Result.

Although the returns are yet very incomplete, sufficient is known this morning to render the success of the American or Know-Nothing State Ticket highly probable, with the exception, perhaps, of the Judge of the Court of Appeals for the long term, for which office both branches of the Democratic Party voted for the same nominee. On the vote for Secretary of State, the following are thus far the general returns:

JOEL T. HEADLEY, American, 62,085.
PRESTON KING, Republican, 43,032.
ISRAEL HATCH, Soft Democrat, 37,163.
AARON WARD, Hard Democrat, 30,569.

To the present plurality of Mr. HEADLEY is to be added about a thousand votes on the City return, not yet complete, from eight election districts. The St. Lawrence return will very considerably increase the vote of Mr. KING, the majority at present being from only a single town. From the Southwestern Counties of Chautauqua, Wyoming, and Allegany, we have no returns, and nothing from the Central Counties of Otsego, Delaware, and Schoharie. In all there are twenty-three Counties, from which there are no returns, except a few scattering towns.

It is proper to add that very few counties are yet given with complete returns, and the round majorities in several of them are upon the first rumors by telegraph.

The State Senate looks well for the Republicans, while the Assembly members have been but very partially heard from.

From Other States.

The reelection of Governor GARDNER, by a large plurality, is confirmed from Massachusetts, and the Know-Nothings have secured the Legislature and the State elective officers. From Wisconsin the returns favor the election of Governor BASHFORD, Democrat. Louisiana has gone Know-Nothing.

Arrival of the Asia.

The *Asia* has arrived at Halifax with three days' later news from Europe. Affairs in the East have undergone no change since the date of previous advices. The Allies continued to threaten the Russian flank on the Belbek, and the French outposts, it is stated, were within nine miles of Baktchiserai. It is again supposed that the Russians are falling back on Perekop, but the activity of their fire from the north forts would indicate otherwise. The whole Russian militia has been ordered to march southward. A few further details are published of the late Russian repulse before Kars. The telegraph gives us an abstract of a curious article from the London *Times*, in which that Journal affects to be in such dread of American fillibusterism as to see an absolute necessity for strengthening the British West India squadron forthwith. The commercial news by this arrival is more favorable for money and the funds, but not so favorable for the Cotton trade.

Military Movements in the Crimea—The Theatre of the War.

The manner in which the movements of the advanced corps of the armies near Sebastopol have been announced, may lead to erroneous opinions, for it has been said the Russians were retiring. A description of the general features of the immediate theatre of operations may make the movements intelligible. The crest of the mountain chain of the Crimea runs close along the southeast shore. Suppose one placed at the southwest extremity of this crest, near Balaklava; following with the eye the direction of the chain, there would be noted a succession of spurs, which in some places have a plateau character, with precipitous sides, projecting at right angles (nearly) from the chain, and extending in a northwest direction to the west coast; these, for a general purpose, may be described as parallel to each other, as likewise the streams which occupy the valleys separating them. It will be sufficient for our purpose to enumerate the three mountain streams (dignified with the name of river) the Tchernaya, the Belbek, the Katscha, and the Alma. It is about nine miles in a straight line across from the Tchernaya to the Belbek, except near the mouths, where, owing to a bend of the Belbek, the distance across is about half that; about five miles from the Belbek to the Katscha, and eight or nine miles from the Katscha to the Alma. These streams have their sources in the crest of the main chain, not far from the southeast coast. Their tributaries rise near the crests of the spurs, and form the natural routes by which to cross over the spurs from one stream to the other.

Following up the Tchernaya from Sebastopol, the first tributary from the north side which we come to is the Schoulion, (or Aitodor.) The direction of its course from the crest of the Spur to the Tchernaya is south of west. Its mouth, two or three miles above the bridge of the Mackenzie road, is held by the Allies—the village and defile of Aitodor, near its head, by the Russians. About a mile north of Aitodor is the defile and powerful position of Mangup, at the head of a tributary of the Belbek which empties into that stream near where the main road from the Mackenzie farm to Baktchiserai crosses it. Mangup is held by the Russians, and for present purposes the Russian army, or at least that portion of it with which we are principally concerned, may be considered as occupying the elevated plateau bounded by these tributaries of the Tchernaya and Belbek, by the Belbek to its mouth, thence by the sea-coast to Sebastopol, and by that harbor and the Tchernaya to the mouth of the Schoulion. It has posts in advance of this position reaching towards the main mountain chain.

In one sense, this position may be considered as a wing of the Russian force, which extends to Baktchiserai and Simpheropol, with advanced posts occupying the defiles along the valleys of the rivers enumerated, and in the ravines of the mountain streams by which they can be approached.

To resume the description: Aitodor is not quite at the head of the Schoulion; five miles further up, its source almost interlocks with a tributary of the Belbek, which empties into that river not far above the village of Albat, a position occupied by the Russians. It is about six miles above the point where the main road to Backtchisarai crosses the Belbek. Returning to the Tchernaya, four miles above the mouth of the Schoulion, is another small stream coming in from the north side. The Upu, the mouth of which, at Alsu, is occupied by the Allies,—the head by the Russians at the villages of Upu and Ozenbasch. Its valley does not extend far into the Mountain Spur. The next tributary of the Tchernaya from the north side is the Ourkousta, the mouth of which, in the valley of Baidar, is four or five miles above Alsu, and from fifteen to eighteen miles from the mouth of the Tchernaya, in the Harbor of Sebastopol. It is a short stream, but a narrow mountain road ascends it to the crest of the Spur, and descends to the Belbek by the valley of a corresponding tributary, at the two head branches of which are the villages and positions of Koluluz and Markoul. This tributary of the Belbek empties into it near Foti-Sala and Karlu, about four miles above Albat.

By this route the French right crossed over from the valley of Baidar, on the Tchernaya, to the Belbek River, near Foti-Sala, but upon the advance of additional Russian force upon Albat, retired to the position at the head of the tributary, Markoul and Kolulus. The French have occupied this line and are making a good road along it. A mountain path or road runs from the valley of Ourkousta over to Ozenbasch, and from thence to Aitodor. The French outposts advanced along this path, are in close proximity to the Russians at Ozenbasch. The Allies are also constructing a road along the Tchernaya to Alsu, which, of course, will extend up to the Ourkousta, the last tributary of the Tchernaya affording access across to the Belbek. The plateau north of Sebastopol, occupied by the Russian army, descends precipitately to the Tchernaya, but more gradually to the Belbek, and access to it is said to be easier from the latter stream than the former.

The movement of the right wing of the Allies to the Belbek is not sufficiently developed to show unmistakably that its object is to turn the position of the Russian army and attack it on the plateau. It is more probably the preliminary of part of a grand operation dependent for its execution upon the success of the movements of the Allies against the Russian line of supply. Suppose that broken and the Russian army, in consequence, obliged to retreat. The position on the Mackenzie farm might be held by a covering corps against the Allies long enough to admit of a retreat without serious molestation from them; but a strong force interrupting it from the Upper Belbeck, might render the movement disastrous in the extreme to the Russians.

The dispatch of Marshal PELISSIER is positive as to the important character of the operations from Eupatoria. The real destination of the fleet expedition is not yet evident. Kinburn, which it is represented to have taken, is not a point from which operations by land against the Russian line of supply can be carried on,—a waste, barren country of fifty miles intervening. In conjunction with Oczakow, it simply commands the entrance to the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. Notwithstanding the importance to the Allies of possessing Nicolaieff and Kherson, the objections to the attack and occupation of them at this time, as stated in a previous article, appear very great. The force said to be on board the fleet—19,000 men—is not strong enough for such an undertaking; but, at the same time, the only object yet attained is not commensurate with the scale of the expedition. Odessa is thirty miles from Kinburn, and it is probable that during the exclusive occupation of the fleet with Sebastopol, at a distance of 150 miles from those places, supplies for the Russian army may have been taken from Odessa by water to Kherson. This the occupation of Kinburn and Oczakoff would interrupt, but it is an object of subordinate importance.

The bombardment of a commercial town like Odessa, solely with a view to destroy its one thousand grain warehouses, and to harrass an enemy by the ruin of a town of 80,000 inhabitants, would be a measure bordering on the unjustifiable acts of war. The intention to occupy the town and harbor for ulterior important operations, would place a different complexion upon the act. An old Russian chart shows a depth of water in the Bay of Perekop of 12½ fathoms, at a distance of twenty miles from the peninsula of that name, and it is highly probable that there is a depth of at least one-half that within ten miles of Perekop. On the south side of the Bay, within less than ten miles of the peninsula of Perekop, is the anchorage of Sarbulak. Can the Allies have learned that it is practicable to land a force near this important point? Perekop could be more easily taken than Nicolaieff or Kherson, and its occupation by the Allies would interrupt the Russian line of communication more effectually than the possession by them of either of those towns.

The Commotion in Southern Italy.

Among the items of news brought by recent arrivals, nothing deserves a higher interest and attention than the announcement that the English Admiral STAFFORD has sailed for the Mediterranean Sea, with a flotilla of five ships, in order to begin the mission of his Government in the Bay of Naples. Whatever this mission may be, it is certain that the appearance of an English fleet before Naples must put the Italians into a state of the greatest excitement, and bring the Government of King BOMBA to the verge of war. The question is, of what nature this will be, especially when England has a hand in it; and how, in regard to this latter, parties and opinions in both the kingdoms will take position.

We regret to say that the explanations which we have received are by no means as encouraging as they are meant to be, and as we would like to find them. According to these explanations, there exists between the three parties—all tolerably equal in strength and influence—into which the malcontents of Southern Italy are split, a great bitterness of feeling.

The followers of MAZZINI and those of MURAT, who had at first joined for the overthrow of the existing government, fell out even before the day appointed for action had arrived, because the leaders of each party were bent upon making their own peculiar views the sole devise and end of the insurrection, and upon winning the attachment of the people to them. The *Mazzinists* had found more favor among the country people than the others, chiefly because the latter were bending their attention less upon Italy than upon the two Sicilies only. In order to paralyze the Mazzini propaganda, the *Muratists* set the Sicilians in commotion, by means of a proclamation purporting to come from Prince MURAT himself, as pretendant to the throne. The thing had an effect, and his party gained numerous adherents. Then, in the beginning of August, a manifesto from Messrs. MAZZINI and SAFFI made its appearance, which, by means of its radical, glowing language, made many proselytes, and led back a number of those who had gone over to MURAT, again to MAZZINI. As this manifesto expressed itself against the Prince and his party in a hostile tone, its publication caused a violent altercation between the heads of the two parties, which ended in the dissolution of their alliance. The *third* party—the so-called Liberal or Constitutional Unitarian Party—seized this opportunity to separate from the two others, and to organize themselves into a peculiar brotherhood, which likewise sent out emissaries, instituted lodges of their own, and put into circulation an address to the "People of whole Italy." This "Unitarian Party" wish a single monarchical Italy under the rule of a prince of the house of Savoy, being supported by England. They agree with the *Mazzinists* in the point of laying their plans for all Italy, while they with the *Muratists* propose not a Republic, but a Constitutional Monarchy.

The adherents of these three parties, who declare themselves openly to be the enemies of the existing order of things in Italy, belong to every class of society. In Sicily, it is said that almost all the monks in that island, who number more than 20,000, belong to the Muratist Party, because they trust that the latter, in case of its victory, would respect the possessions of the Church. Most of the secular clergy and the country people, on the contrary, who would be glad to see the 2,000 convents of the island reduced at least one-half, have joined themselves with the other parties. It is also asserted that the Jesuits have taken part with the Muratist Party, which seems to be confirmed by the persecutions which they have lately undergone from the government.

In regard to the latter, up to the present time it has neither exercised indulgence for its subjects, nor prudence towards the great powers; and it may, indeed, now be too late to exercise either, while at the same time there is absolutely no dependence to be placed upon the loyal feeling or bravery of the standing army. Under these circumstances, therefore, a revolutionary outbreak is, indeed, very easy and probable, but its direction and success are still very doubtful. In the meantime, we may expect important news very soon from the south of Italy.

The Kansas Question.

We publish in another column some interesting documents concerning the contest between REEDER and WHITFIELD for admission to the House of Representatives as Delegate from Kansas. First is a letter from Mr. REEDER to WHITFIELD, notifying him of his purpose to contest his seat, and apprising him of the times and places at which he would take testimony concerning the election. Next is Mr. WHITFIELD's reply,—which is a tirade of very coarse and undignified abuse of Ex-Gov. REEDER, without any attempt at argument. Appended to these papers we give, what is perhaps more important than all, the Administration view of the question, as presented by the Washington *Union*. And finally we give the first part of Gov. REEDER's speech at Easton.

The fate of Kansas turns substantially on the decision of this question. WHITFIELD is the Delegate chosen under authority of the Territorial Legislature; REEDER was elected by the People, acting in their sovereign capacity, upon the assumption, which is susceptible of abundant proof,—that there was no Territorial Legislature in existence,—inasmuch as the body claiming to be such was imposed upon them by armed invaders from Missouri. It is not to be disguised that all the *forms* of law are in favor of WHITFIELD. He is the regularly elected Delegate,—the only Delegate claiming to be chosen under legal forms and in the mode pointed out by the fundamental law. If it be conceded that the Legislature of Kansas is a legally constituted body, WHITFIELD must undoubtedly be admitted to his seat. If not, he may be excluded; and then the question will recur, whether REEDER, chosen without forms of law, and by the spontaneous action of the People, shall be admitted.

In deciding this question, therefore, the House of Representatives will decide on the validity of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, and of the election at which its members were chosen. The *Union* insists that Congress has no right to go behind the Governor's certificate in regard to this matter. We have foreseen from the beginning the difficulty that would be met in any endeavor to right the wrongs of Kansas, and have more than once expressed disapprobation of Gov. REEDER's course in recognising as valid the election at which the members of the Legislature were chosen. It remains to be seen whether these obstacles can be surmounted. The question is one of the gravest importance, and will enlist very deep and general interest throughout the country.

John Van Buren as a Prophet.

The result of the election in this State will have a rather damaging effect on the character of JOHN VAN BUREN as a prophet, while it will not tend to elevate him, at least in the eyes of the Administration men in Washington, as a stump orator. He informed the Washington *Union* that his party was sure to carry the State by 50,000 votes at least, and requested that timid organ, which was afraid of being suspected of a friendly feeling for JOHN, to stand out of the way and not embarrass him by its remarks. The Softs have made a much poorer show of strength than even their worst enemies anticipated; but, considering that the party had to carry double, backed both by PIERCE and VAN BUREN, we think it run very well; though we do not imagine it will ever venture to run another heat. With JOHN COCHRANE to manage the "heavy business," and JOHN VAN BUREN to attend to the light part, or the buffoonery, President PIERCE will probably conclude that his chances in this State are hopelessly slender. But JOHN VAN BUREN is the Mark Tapley of his party, and is accustomed to being jolly under rather adverse conditions. The present time is one eminently calculated to try the temper of his philosophy.

Henry A. Wise in the Field for President.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, is becoming one of the most voluminous writers of the age. His letters, if collected, would make one of the largest—and certainly one of the most amusing—volumes published for many years. Our friend BRANCH is the only men who will stand a moment's comparison with him, and we are inclined to think that in the race between the two, WISE is on the gain.

We give his latest epistle in another column. It seems to have been written for various objects. He found it necessary, in the first place, to explain sundry things he had said in previous letters. He wants it understood, that when he spoke of the Union as "the most precious of the rights of the States," he only meant *one* of the most precious,—and precious, at that, only as a means of preserving the *other* State rights. And, although he had said that the objections to the Nebraska Bill were *unanswerable*, he did not say they were *insuperable*;—and, therefore, he should have voted for it. And, finally, he wishes it understood that, although he does not want to be President,—although he thinks there are a hundred men in the Union, and two in Virginia, better fitted for the place than himself—yet, for the sake of *ruling the Black Republicans, à la* JACKSON, he would consent to be President, if the Democracy will unite on him, and cannot unite on anybody else!

This is good. We may consider Gov. WISE as fairly in the field as the "Union and Harmony" candidate for the Presidency.

Piecrust Bridges.

We made some remarks yesterday on the remarkable circumstance of the giving way of two bridges on the Pacific Railroad, by the fall of one of which a great number of human lives was sacrificed, and a large amount of property destroyed; and the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 5th inst. brings us the intelligence of another bridge having fallen on the same road; this third tumble was of the bridge which crossed the Moreau at Jefferson. A fearful judgment awaits the incompetent architect to whose incapacity these disasters must be attributed. Such a calamitous commencement of the great enterprise of a Pacific Railroad, is a bad augury for the continuance or completion of that stupendous work. The further we go from the great centres of commerce and civilization, the more imperfect and unreliable do all works requiring scientific knowledge and mechanical skill become; and, if such accidents can happen as the falling of these three bridges on a road so near to St. Louis, what disasters might not be expected on a railroad constructed in the deserts and wildernesses between that point and the Pacific! Of all the products of civilization, there are none which demand such care, such accuracy of mechanical knowledge, such skill and integrity, as railroads; the slightest deviation, the most trifling carelessness, the most inconsiderable neglect often leads to disasters of fearful magnitude, as we are almost daily receiving proofs of; but in the case of the falling of the piecrust bridges on the line of the Pacific Railroad, there must have been the grossest miscalculations and errors of construction; they crumbled away at the first touch as though they had been built of cards or loose boards. The bridge across the Gasconade, it appears, was a single span, but the other two were carried away by the current of the river.

Beef Neither Up nor Down.

Our reports of the Live Stock Markets show no advance in the price of Beef yesterday, though the receipts have been some thirteen hundred less than during the previous week. The supply of the two weeks taken together has been just about equal to the demand. Judging from former precedents, the comparatively low prices will keep back supplies, and next week Beef will go up again. Sheep and Lambs are scarce, but without material change in price.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Committee of the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, in Mulberry-street, for the purpose of making appropriations for the ensuing year, when, provisionally, and waiting the confirmation of another meeting, upwards of $270,000 was appropriated for 1856. The proceedings, otherwise, were of no general interest.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of MEYERBEER's "Prophet" last night produced a decidedly favorable impression on the audience, which, by the way, was rather select.

The success of this opera at the Academy rests in a great measure on the *Fides* of Madame LA GRANGE. It is *par excellence* the feature of the entertainment, and in its proportions is so admirable that were everything else bad (which is not the case) it would justify a sensation, and in Europe would certainly achieve one.

Miss ELIZA HENSLER as *Berthe* sings the music with great purity and sweetness, but seems a little unused to the business of the stage, and also to the vigorous method which MEYERBEER's music demands, but which Italy (fortunately) does not teach. We are glad that this young and talented lady has now a proper opportunity of becoming familiarized to our audiences. We expect much from her.

Dramatic.

CORRECTION.—In our brief notice of "Manifest Destiny" at Wallack's Theatre, we stated that the play was by Mr. DURIVAGE. We were in error. It is from the pen of Mr. DE WALDEN. We are indebted to the first-named gentleman for this timely correction.

Music a Drug.

Opera music is a *drug* in New-York. None can deny it. The principal ticket-office of the Academy of Music is held at the drug-store corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan—Our Construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Rejected by the British Government—Increase of the British Fleet—The Mexican Drafts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. BUCHANAN had not left London at the last advices. His letters of recall went out about Oct. 20. He has sent important dispatches by the *Baltic*, showing that the British Government rejects our construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The dispatch relative to the increase of the British fleet did not come from the American Embassy, and the facts disclosed have been satisfactorily explained.

Commodore PAULDING has not been ordered to Greytown.

The Cabinet is divided on the question of the legal liability of our Government respecting the Mexican Drafts. A.

The United States and Spain—Cuban Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our Government have been recently considering the unadjusted subjects in dispute between this country and Spain, and particularly the *El Dorado* affair, with a view to again strongly press their prompt settlement.

Our Minister to the Court of Madrid has, by instruction of his Government, been endeavoring to effect a new treaty with Spain, to supersede that of 1795, with provisions rendering intercourse between Americans and subjects of Spain free from complicity, but he has been mortified with Spanish Governmental procrastination.

Anxiety for the Safety of Propeller Iowa.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Several boxes of merchandise have recently been picked up near Sheboygan, belonging to the propeller *Iowa*, and fears are entertained that she may have been lost.

Loss of two Lake Propellers with all on board.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The propellers *Omer Pasha* and *Delaware* were lost in a gale on Sunday night on Lake Michigan, off Sheboygan. All on board were lost. Vessels and cargoes were insured.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 111 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax. She takes out $875,000 in specie.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York this morning.

Sales of Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

STOCKS better. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83; Reading, 89¾; Long Island, 11; Morris Canal, 11¼; Pennsylvania R. R., 41½.

A Down-Town School.

It is a blessed thing that the good schools have not, like the churches, all gone up-town. Into an excellent one that remains we found our way yesterday morning. It was the day appointed for the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to meet at Ward School No. 12, in Madison-street, Mr. J. H. FANNING, Principal, for the purpose of distributing the usual monthly certificates to meritorious pupils, and for a general review of the School. The scholars of the two upper departments were assembled in the large room of the Male Department, and made a fine appearance. Highly creditable specimens of the drawing and penmanship of the boys and girls were displayed. After the delivery of the certificates, medals, &c., Messrs. WORRALL, WEBB, BRINSMADE and BREMNER, appropriately addressed "Young America," who followed with some excellent singing. The school is evidently in good condition; and from the remarks made on the occasion, is fortunate in being taught by an able corps of instructors. Mr. FANNING, the Principal, is the President of the Teachers' Association of this City.

Murder.

On Tuesday evening a young man, named WILLIAM H. POWERS, 15 years of age, residing at No. 79 Willett-street, while standing near the corner of Broome and Willett streets, was struck on the head by some person, at present unknown, with a club. Feeling himself considerably injured, he went home, where, faint and dizzy, he was put to bed. A physician was not supposed to be needed until this morning, when he grew much worse,—and, notwithstanding the efforts of the doctor, he continued to sink until he died, at 7 o'clock.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body, when the following facts appeared in evidence:

After the polls had closed, the party supposed to be successful lit a bonfire on the corner of Willett and Delancey streets, and commenced merrymaking. The light and noise drew a crowd of lookers-on, and amongst them were some parties from another Ward who attempted to smother the blaze. A fight was the consequence, and during its continuance bricks and stones flew in all directions, while sticks and clubs were freely used. In consequence of this riotous conduct the windows and doors of one PATRICK CAMPBELL, the keeper of a low groggery on the corner, were seriously damaged, and thereupon the party ran off; those kindling the fire, however, shortly after returning. Amongst those who came back was deceased, who had a stick in his hand. On their re-arrival a man charged to be CAMPBELL came from his store and bade them disperse, and on their refusal so to do, he snatched the stick from POWERS' hand. The boy requested its return, and offered then to leave, when the man striking him on the head said "take your stick," and left. POWERS fell stunned to the pavement and was conveyed home.

Several witnesses testified that CAMPBELL was the man who struck the blow, but were contradicted by others. He was, however, arrested by order of the Coroner, and held to await the verdict of the jury, pending which the investigation was adjourned.

Target Companies.

Now that Election Day has passed, and the Mayor's proclamation well, our streets will be again thronged with "guards" as various in name as the members are in age and size. At least a dozen such companies passed our office yesterday.

We have not heard that His Honor has taken any action with reference to the contumacious captains who lately led their target companies through our streets in the face of his proclamation.

[illegible]

A communication from J. Whiteman Green in relation to his musical salary, was referred to the Committee on Course of Studies and School Books.

An application from the Teachers' Association for the use of the hall for lectures was referred to the Normal School Committee, with power.

A resolution of Mr. PHILLIPS, in relation to additional accommodation for the [illegible] was referred to the [illegible].

A resolution offered [illegible] salary of teachers, [illegible].

The Report of the Committee [illegible] Qualifications, in relation to the seat of Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward, was recommitted.

A Report of the Committee on the Free Academy, in relation to the salary of Mr. Hector Hudry, was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation was read, and the following resolution recommended by the Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. D. B. Reid be invited to give a Lecture on Ventilation, as applicable to school edifices, in the Hall of the Board of Education, on such evening as will be convenient to him and to this Board, to which the school officers and teachers of the City be invited.

The Committee on Course of Studies and School Books presented a report, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Reports of Committees recommending appropriations for sundry purposes were adopted.

The Board adjourned after a working session of two hours.

☞ We learn from the President of the Mercantile Library Association that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to address that Society during the coming Winter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 85 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHAWLS.—100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, ONLY $10 each, worth $18; 150 broche long shawls, $12 each, worth $20. Also, a large stock broche square shawls from $5 to $10 each, worth from $10 to $20 each. Rich Stella shawls now closing out at a great reduction from former low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS.—20,000 YARDS RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS at 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s., per yard, worth 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s., per yard. These goods, having been purchased at recent auction sales are now offered at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from marked prices.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.

No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.

Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are RAILROAD TRACK AND DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a nameplate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.
I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

A BET WON.—A PARTY IN LEXINGTON-AV., last week, out of fifty gentlemen present, forty-six wore the Knox Hat, deciding a bet in favor of the host, who wagered that there were not five hats of other makers in the house. Call at KNOX'S Store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and you will see the advantages possessed by the Knox Hat.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the offices, No. 4 Broad-st.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves will be opened, this day, at 4s.; 200 dozen gents' do., at 5s. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 7s. and 8s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LIGHT INDIA-RUBBER COATS, CLOAKS, &c.—Gentlemen wanting a handsome, light and durable garment, will do well to inspect some imported goods now being opened at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 346 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened to-day; also, fine cambric printed de laines, from 1s. to 2s.—much below the prices asked.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, this day, a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Bands, &c., at half their real value.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coughs Cured!—This distressing complaint is speedily relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CURRIMAN & CO., No. 355 Broadway, and by all druggists.

Hair Dye.—Stop! Stop! Stop!

[illegible] to attend this road. The total loss of life and the large number of wounded by the breaking of the Gasconade Bridge had scarcely been reported to the city, before a train was dispatched to the relief of the sufferers. By the earnest, energetic efforts of a few brave men who remained at the scene of disaster, the sufferers were relieved, and the dead were taken out from the wreck of cars. Scarcely, however, had the mournful procession bearing the mutilated bodies proceeded half way in its return, when, on reaching the bridge at Boeuf Creek, amidst the darkness of night and the horrors attending such a progress, that also was swept away by the flood, just as the uninjured had passed over, and while the cars containing the wounded were in the act of [illegible] upon the frail structure.

A wonderful Providence seemed to have protected [illegible]. The tide carried everything before it [illegible] the storm and the rushing of the torrent the communication between the two banks was cut off, and thus the disasterd train stood without the possibility of proceeding. Those passengers who had crossed, however, came on to the next dépôt and reached this city on Friday night. The dead and wounded were ferried over to Washington and then placed on the cars again, and finally reached St. Louis on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock.

To-day we have to record another calamity and another disaster to this unfortunate railroad. By our reporter, who has just returned in the steamer Express, we learn that the bridge at the Moreau, four miles this side of Jefferson, gave way on Friday evening, and that structure also is now a mass of broken fragments. This is said to have been the only completed bridge on the whole line, and the result that has happened only confirms what had been already said of those which had previously fallen. Not one has stood the test of a flood tide—not one but has endangered to a great extent, human life—while a single span of a careless arch has hurried twenty-eight of our citizens into eternity.

We are not prepared now to visit censure or indulge in recrimination upon those who have caused all these disasters. We have no wish to lacerate feelings already deeply wounded, or to make charges against those engaged in the construction of these pasteboard traps for human life. An investigation of the whole matter will, we are satisfied, be had in due time, and until then we shall suspend comment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bodies of Dr. Bullard, Mr. Chappell and Mr. J. A. Bass, who were killed on the railroad, were taken from the dépôt on their arrival in the city on Saturday night, placed in metallic coffins, and conveyed to the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Bullard was pastor, and they will be buried from that place to-day. The church had been previously draped in mourning, and presented a sombre and solemn appearance, indicative of the sad event which had deprived the public and the members of that church of the services of a man who was respected and loved for his amiability and truly Christian character. From the plate upon his coffin we learned that he was born on June 12, 1808, and died Nov. 1, 1855. He was 47 years of age.

Among the wounded on the fatal train were Judge Wells and son. The noble heroism of Mrs. Wells was the subject of enthusiastic admiration at Hermann on Friday. Judge Wells, we are happy to say, was but slightly injured. It was at first apprehended that his son would be affected with congestion of the brain. We are glad to add that this young gentleman has escaped without serious harm.

The miraculous escape of Wm. Tucker, the engineer, is especially noticeable. He was standing beside Mr. O'Sullivan when he was killed. It appears that in falling he was caught under the locomotive with his legs between that and the timbers. He remained in that condition for five hours, when he was extricated without material injury.

At the time of the accident, conductor Esselman, who was unharmed, went on foot to Hermann amidst the terrific tempest, and returned with the train of cars which brought some three hundred persons to the city. They reached Hermann about six o'clock in the evening.

A number of scoundrels, who gathered in at the scene, were discovered soon afterwards attempting to rob the bodies of the dead. In some instances they took off even the boots from the mutilated bodies.

The presence of mind of the brakeman prevented at least three cars from going over the precipice. By shutting down the brakes they were thrown upon the side of the embankment.

The whole trestle work of the bridge over the Gasconade was carried away. Only one car was left on the track, and two wheels of this were thrown off.

Mr. Melvin was found with a bowie-knife, which he had on, thrust up to the hilt in his body. He was terribly mangled.

Mr. Henry Poletti was cut out of the wreck after having been buried for two hours. Mr. Shutze was four hours in the wreck.

The locomotive at the time of the accident contained six persons. Of these three were killed and three saved.

Henry Chouteau, Esq., was so disfigured that he was identified only by his invitation ticket.

Mr. Felix's Parting Apology to the People of Boston.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

Sir: I cannot forget all your solicitude, all your extreme kindness, before the arrival of my company in Boston; and now that I am about to leave your city, will you do me the favor to lend me the patronage and strength of your estimable journal, to say to the public, that I wash my hands completely of the shameful speculations which have attended the early sale of tickets. The duties of my enterprise leave me, Sir, but little leisure. I cannot be everywhere; hence I must have some one to represent me. My most ardent desire has always been, and ever shall be, to please those who honor me with their confidence; and I flatter myself that, during the twelve years that I have been at the head of this *exploitation dramatique*, I have done nothing which would for one moment render me undeserving of the sympathy which I have met throughout Europe. I do not wish it to be otherwise in America; and hence, with all my strength, I reject all participation in the meanness of the speculators in Boston. I am the head (*chef*) of this enterprise, and consequently I am, and must be, it is true, responsible for all things connected with it. What, then, can I do now? I can only beg the stockholders of the Boston Theatre to receive my excuses for whatever has happened in our intercourse to give them cause to complain. The like mismanagements cannot and shall not occur again. By this I mean to say, I shall soon return to Boston; for I have faults—but not my own, it is true—to repair, and a brilliant *revanche* to take. I thank the entire press for its manly frankness. To it I shall owe the future success of my undertaking in the United States, for it has cautioned me, and henceforth I shall watch over everything myself. Of the public I would ask a truce before judgment; and I beg it, at the same time, to receive my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the generous aid it has given me during these two weeks. Will you, Sir, be the interpreter of my profound obligations to that public, and receive for yourself my sincere gratitude and respect. Your most obedient servant,

RAPHAEL FELIX.

The following, from the *Courier*, is one of the notices referred to above:

Mr. Goschi, the only gentleman in Mlle. Rachel's suite—except her brother—called yesterday to notify us "that in consequence of indisposition, Mlle. Rachel would not perform in the evening nor this evening; that she would perform on Thursday in 'Adrienne,' and on Friday evening in 'Virginie' and the 'Marseillaise;' and Friday night is positively her last appearance in Boston." The barrenness of the house on Monday night was enough to render a less parsimonious woman "indisposed" to act, and we were not unprepared for the visit of Mr. Goschi. It is a singular truth, that there never was a sick woman in Boston with so few sympathisers. No one cares much that her playing—great and wonderful as it has been—is interrupted. No one cares whether it is the cholic, or her bad temper, or a family quarrel, that has caused her to seek comfort in medical science. Her managers—particularly the avant-courier, the ill-bred and surly Naquet—have so disgusted every body here, that had Rachel genius, as well as extraordinary talent; were she as peerless among women as she is among actresses—were her pains acute, even the public condolence would have been withheld from her. She has had about her from the first, the ugliest set of attendants that ever followed in the train of greatness; Chatham-street marauders have blocked up the avenues to the theatre during the past week, so that decent men have found it about as difficult to get at the ticket office of the play-house as citizens of New-York do to get at the ballot-box on election days; and a code of manners—also for French manners—have been introduced, which, we fear, *will have* a lasting and sad effect on our New-England breeding and plain habits.

A Lady Who Was Present at the Battle of Saratoga.

From the Troy Whig.

Mrs. Margaret Martin, who is at present stopping at the residence of her grandson, in this city, is 96 years of age. She is one of the few remarkable women of the Revolution, who took part in the memorable occurrences of the struggle for American Independence. Her husband, Gilbert Martin, was a sergeant in the army of Gates, and was engaged in the battle at Saratoga. Mrs. Martin, then a very young woman, was on the field during both struggles constituting this battle, and terminating in the defeat of the splendid army which Burgoyne had transported with such immense labor and expense from Canada, confidently anticipating that he would be able with it to divide the army of the patriots, and secure Sir Henry Clinton in possession of the southern line of defence.

Mrs. Martin represents the struggle as most terrific. She says that toward evening, when Burgoyne, maddened by the consciousness that all his splendid schemes were about to be defeated, directed his whole reserve and cavalry force upon the [illegible] army of the patriots, the contestants stood within half musket range of each other, and poured in their deadly volleys, while whole files on either side fell in their tracks, and still neither gave one inch.

Toward evening, Mr. Martin was wounded in the shoulder, and while his wife was in the act of affixing a bandage, she herself was wounded in the hand. "Gilbert sprang up like a mad lion. 'Peggy,' said he, 'I'll go and teach those cowardly dogs better manners than to shoot at a woman,'—and I saw him no more till the fight was over."

Of such material were the noble women of the Revolution.

We can readily imagine that the field of Saratoga was a strange place for those of the "softer sex." Mrs. Martin, however, has evidently been a woman of uncommon energy of character. Her frame still exhibits evidences of strength, and her eye sparkles as she recounts the deeds of that glorious day, or speaks of "that coward Gates, who staid safe and sound all day in his tent, and cared not for the men who were falling like sheaves in the harvest."

One by one, the survivors and landmarks of the Revolution are fading away.

Extensive Burglary in Cincinnati—$7,000 Worth of Goods Stolen.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 3.

One of the heaviest robberies perpetrated in this city for some time, occurred last night. The extensive dry goods store of the Camerons, located on the north side of Fifth-street, between Walnut and Vine, and opposite the market-house, was entered by burglars, some time during the night, who carried off silks, satins, and other costly goods, to the amount, it is estimated, of seven thousand dollars. The burglary was well planned, and executed at extraordinary risk, and from the circumstances, it is evident that the rogues are familiar with the premises. Entrance was effected at the rear of the store, in which there is one window and a door. At the doorway, an outer door was secured by an iron bar, and the inner door by a heavy lock. The window was secured by a heavy wooden shutter, fastened by an iron bar on the outside, which was bolted on the inside. The burglars pried open the shutters with "jimmies," and in doing so forced off a portion of the window frame. They then cut out a pane of glass, and through the hole thus made one of their number crept through into the building. He must have been a boy or a very slim man. The goods stolen were shelved in front of the store, and nothing was disturbed in any other part of the building. They are new goods, but recently received. The rogues seemed to select with care the choicest and most costly patterns, and made off with them through the back door, which was easily opened from the inside.

The most remarkable thing about the burglary is that two gentlemen, including one of the proprietors, slept in the store last night! They retired about 11 o'clock, and occupied beds in a room in the second story, directly over the spot where the stolen goods were shelved. Gentlemen connected with a neighboring store slept within a few feet of the window pryed open, and yet none of them were in the least disturbed by the movements of the burglars. It is supposed that the store was entered about 3 o'clock, during a heavy shower of rain, and at a time when the noise in the market would prevent their movements from being heard.

The Messrs. Camerons do not yet know their precise loss, but it is supposed that it will amount to at least $7,000. The police have no clue whatever to the burglars. The watchmen of the beat say they frequently passed the store during the night, but observed nothing to excite their suspicion. The robbery was not discovered until after daylight this morning, when the back door and window were found open.

Delegate to Congress from Nebraska.

The voters of Douglas County, Nebraska, recently assembled in Convention, and nominated Bird B. Chapman as Delegate to Congress. Mr. Chapman being called for, responded in a brief but patriotic and appropriate speech, expressive of his thanks for the honor thus conferred upon him, and declaring that if elected, he would know no North or South Platte, but would labor for the good of the whole Territory, and what he would do for Omaha City, he would do for Bellevue, Nebraska City, Brownville, or any other place in the Territory—that he was a national man in his politics, and would be a territorial man in his policy, if elected Delegate from Nebraska.

Royal Swindling; or, How to Obtain a Splendid Carpet.—It was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of those petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practice. The whole plot is thus clearly developed:

"King Ferdinand of Naples, it appears, ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused, on the impertinent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was commanded to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance followed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dared to compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British Consul, who demanded redress; but it was refused.

But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened, and has offered a pecuniary reparation for his attempted pecuniary swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice."

F. O. J. Smith Declared to be the Owner of One-Quarter Part of Morse's Telegraphic Inventions, with Power to Grant Valid Licenses.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Curtis gave a decision in the case of Wm. B. Clum, vs. Chas. H. Brewer & Baldwin, F. O. J. Smith and John T. Smith, *et als.* This was a case of a Bill of Equity brought by the complainants, as assignees from Prof. Morse, of a right to use said Morse's Telegraphic Inventions on a line from Boston to Provincetown, and asking to enjoin the respondents, who were erecting and using a telegraph between the same places, under a license to use the same inventions, from F. O. J. Smith, Esq. The ground taken by the complainants was that said Smith had no interest in said inventions, and could give no licenses. After a full hearing of both parties and an investigation of Smith's title, the Court, Mr. Justice Curtis, decided that Smith was and is the legal and equitable owner of an undivided one-fourth part of all said Morse's telegraphic inventions, and as such, entitled to grant valid licenses to any one to use the same, and refused to enjoin the respondents.

This decision is quite an important one, and will be received with much interest by all who are interested in the telegraph business of the country.

The case was argued by John C. Park, Esq., for the complainants; and by Rufus Choate and F. O. J. Smith, Esq., for the respondents.—*Boston Times.*

Railroad Accident.—An accident of quite a serious nature, so far as the destruction of Company property and inconvenience is concerned, occurred yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, near Aberdeen, about 35 miles from this city, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. As the express train, composed of a baggage and six passenger cars, due here at 4½ o'clock, was approaching the city at a high rate of speed, the engine ran over a horse and was thrown from the track, as was also the baggage and five of the passenger cars, and all tumbled over an embankment by the roadside. Singular to state, so far as we have been able to learn, no one was seriously injured, though a number of persons were somewhat bruised by being piled up together in the various cars as they went over. The most of the cars were much damaged, and the engine disabled, while the track was torn up for a short distance.

It is represented to have been a most miraculous escape on the part of the passengers, all of whom were as much astonished thereat as they were alarmed by the casualty.—*Baltimore Sun, Nov. 6.*

Arrest for Mail Robbery.—The Portland *Advertiser* says that within a year past there have been frequent depredations committed upon the mails in their progress to and from Canada; and, although the energies of the special agents of the Department have been brought into requisition, they failed to discover the offender. More recently a letter mailed at Quebec, inclosed in which was $200, directed to the States, failed to reach its destination, and some circumstances tending to a suspicion of Henry Hopkins, Esq., a lawyer at Island Pond, Vermont, and lately postmaster at this place, the Department determined to keep watch on his movements. The result was, that Hopkins, who arrived at Portland on Monday, on his way to Boston, was followed by an officer, and while in the Boston train was searched, and $170 of the money taken from the Quebec letter found upon his person. The money was easily identified, as the sender had stamped his business card upon the back of each bill. Hopkins was committed to Portland jail.

Curious Chapter of Crime.—At Candia, N. H., three young men of unenviable notoriety, snatched thirty-two dollars from the wife of John Stevens, while she was making change for liquor she had sold them in violation of law. They were prosecuted, and the man who entered the complaint had his house burnt down the night afterwards. When the day of trial came, the counsel of the accused having threatened Mrs. Stevens with a *prosecution* for the sale of the liquor if she appeared against them, she cleared out on having the stolen money returned to her, and the delinquents were consequently discharged.

Savage Cruelty.—Recently, on the west side of Cleveland, Henry Ruhen, a German, parted from his second wife, and closed his house, chaining inside a savage dog. Suspecting that all was not right, Officer Burlinson forced an entrance to the house, and found two children of the first wife, who had been shut up three days without food.

Kindling Wood.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 250 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $2 25; oak, $2 50; each, per barrel, 50 cents; hickory, per load, [illegible]; per barrel, 50 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

Charles [illegible].—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 220 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best of this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 18th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 2,263 Post-Office, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS—To classes or privately, by J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France; evening classes at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st., or at Mechanics' School Institute, No. 12 Chambers-st. Can be seen every day, at No. 3 Columbia College, 11 to 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 40 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTERS' Second Session of the Scholastic Year will commence on the 15th of November. For circulars and particulars, apply at their residence.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUN GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No. 806 Broadway opposite 11th-st., Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.
Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn, are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents.

GREAT REDUCTION.—THIS WEEK ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.
PENMANSHIP.
Ladies' Class, daily, excepting Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.
Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.
Gentlemen's, daily, at 9 A. M. and 3, 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. $5 for ten lessons.
Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day. Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Writing and Arithmetic, $25.
The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and is a reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 82 Water-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to	$150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to	250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to	275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to	250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to	260
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to	185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to	100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to	300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to	75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled 18 carat		40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled		18
SILVER LEPINES		8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to	$25 00
PINS	1 50 to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to	80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to	35 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to	60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to	35 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to	10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to	25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to	8 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to	8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to	$1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to	250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to	350 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 12 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	12 00 to 26 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoons, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st. (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the [illegible]. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 710 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road, at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first class brown-stone front houses, one No. 75 East 28th-st., the other No. 75 East 29th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four, the other three stories high, with basement and under-cellars, finished with all the modern improvements, and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Lexington-av., near 29th-st., a neat brown stone house, replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, furnace, baths, &c., built for the present owner by day's work, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Price $8,000. Inquire next door, No. 134½ Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near Henry Barclay's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 36 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Buildings.

$500.—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., cars running every 15 minutes from either avenue. Lot 30 by 100 feet. Will be sold for $2,500. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. L. HALL, No. 188 Chatham-st.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE a 3-story and basement brick house in Prince-st. between Myrtle and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Half cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE ADVENT CHURCH, in Forsyth-st., near Canal-st. Lot 33 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Building nearly new, built in 1853, is very comfortable and neat, will seat about 400 persons, and can be enlarged at small expense. The improvements recently made in opening Walker and extending Canal-st., makes this a desirable location for a church, or a valuable property for other purposes. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For further particulars inquire of
THOMAS ROBJOHN, No. 166 Bowery.
A. K. WARNER, No. 10 Courtland-st. } Trustees.
WILLARD IDE, No. 97 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm of 100 acres, within one mile of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey, in a high state of cultivation, located on a high and commanding situation. The improvements are all in good order, and on an extensive scale. For particulars, apply to D. B. WAGNER, No. 760 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, at Princeton. EMLEY OLDEN.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD—A parcel of about 400 vacant Lots, bounded by 69th and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood. To parties wishing to purchase for investment or speculation, or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence, inasmuch as the estate is in original hands, and is without incumbrance of any kind. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VACANT LOTS—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Three lots in Remsen-st., 100 feet from the northwesterly corner of Remson and Clinton-sts. These lots will be sold at a bargain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAMBOAT.—FOR SALE CHEAP—The steamboat THOMAS SCHUYLER. Dimensions: 96 feet keel; 17 feet beam; 5¼ feet hold; draft of water, 3¼ feet; beam engine; boiler with return flue. Has been thoroughly overhauled, and caulked, from stem to stern. Can be examined at the foot of North Moore-st.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED—*The subscriber intends leaving the business.* Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 29 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 56 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of [illegible]
New-York, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STABLE WANTED TO HIRE—In the vicinity of 28th-st. and 5th-av. Address Box 1,644 Post-Office.

SLEIGH WANTED.—A handsome double sleigh wanted immediately. Any one having one to sell cheap can hear of a customer, by addressing Box No. 3,235.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 6 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($200 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to M. L. EIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 19 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 249 Washington-st., New-York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In Yorkville, on 3d-av., between 50th and 51st sts. Cottages on 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; cheap. Also, apartments on 35th-st. and Broadway, to small families. A three-story and basement brick house, No. 155 West 20th-st., near Broadway, with modern improvements. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 5th-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—At reduced rents, to small American families; floors through, consisting of five rooms with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new house in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 145 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No 55 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 155 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, near Broadway, by M. GANDER, No. 148 Walker-st.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE—The large 5 story building, lately occupied by Madame Mondon, as a French and Spanish hotel, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near to Broadway, and desirable location. Apply to L. SUYDAM, 156 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; Haines, Davis & Co.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; Gilbert's Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to Henry & Gordon, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.
Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS.
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements. Now is your time to get bargains. For one week, at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—A splendid new rosewood piano-forte, sweet tone and touch; fully warranted; made by a piano maker for his own use, but circumstances compel its disposal. Would take a second-hand piano in exchange. By Mr. WEBBER'S kindness it can be seen at No. 108 West Broadway.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o26-'54-law3yTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.
au10-'54-law3yTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 8 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
Chas. A. Whitney, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 231 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. WM. H. PLATT, President.
H. Lounsbury, Sec'y. Jas. B. Keeler, Vice-Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to pay a further dividend of ten per cent. on the amount of drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, on their agents in this City, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore and Pittsburg, which bear date from 8th April to 3d May, both days inclusive, and requests holders of such drafts to present them to him at the Bank of America on and after WEDNESDAY, 7th inst.
GEO. E. HOADLEY, Assignee.
New-York, Nov. 6, 1855.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest due 1st November next, in Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order, N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—COUPONS due in this City, the 1st November next, will be paid on presentation, at our office, 8 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the [illegible] SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible], No. 18 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 18th of September, and remain open until the 18th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, S. I., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. B. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryerss.
New-York, S. I., at Pavilion Hotel.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required payable on the 19th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of the Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchise, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. [illegible], Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upward, at 95 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in either the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

JOHN C. WESTON & CO.—No. 56 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

BILLS ON HAMBURG.—On Messrs. J. HEINBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight to sixty days sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by R. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

Office of the Globe Mutual Insurance Co., New-York, Nov. 2, 1855.
THE FISCAL YEAR OF THIS COMPANY commencing on the first day of October. The following Statement of the business of the Company from the commencement on the 12th day of April up to and including the 30th day of September, 1855, is published in pursuance of the requirements of the Charter.
Total amount of Premiums received from April 12 to Sept. 30, inclusive [illegible]
Earned Premiums during the same time [illegible]
Less Return Premiums [illegible]
Losses paid [illegible]
Re-insurance, expenses, interest and commissions [illegible]
Profits [illegible]
ASSETS.
Cash in Bank [illegible]
Uncollected Premiums [illegible]
Premium Notes and Notes in advance of Premium [illegible]
In view of the above results the Board of Trustees have this day resolved that a Scrip Dividend of Thirty-three per cent. be declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of December next. By order of the Board,
ROBERT H. McMILLAN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

Arch. H. Lowery,	James S. Fair,
Herman T. Livingston,	[illegible]
Alexander Frear,	A. Vanagnol del Valle,
Daniel Ransom,	Alexander Bonnell,
Alexis Bracy,	Alpheus J. Lightbourn,
Theodore Ferry,	William E. Churchill,
Thomas M. Stanley,	Charles L. Frost,
Reuben W. Howes,	Jethro C. Bunker,
Edgar Sprague,	Peres J. Avery,
John Saxton,	William T. Coleman,
Robert L. Case,	Bertrand Clover,
Nathan S. Starr,	Melan H. Freeman,
Joseph H. Westcot,	Nicolas Del Rio,
Sylvanus J. Macy,	James A. Roque,
Henry U. Slipper,	Wm. C. Amnon,
Augusta [illegible],	Alanson March.

LEWIS GREGORY, President.
[illegible], Vice President.
WM. L. AVERY, 2d Vice President.
Robert H. McMillan, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 6 Wall-st. and 252 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
Marvin L. Crowell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres't.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $150,000.—Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
Henry S. Dawson, Secretary.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications. Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green, New-York City.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the [illegible]. WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 oil, as pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber continues to keep on hand a large number of well broke mules, from four to six years old—some to suit all kinds of work—which are for sale at reasonable rates. He has at present some fifty of the largest mules in the United States, some of which are matched in teams, and which would make excellent cart mules. Also from fifty to seventy-five good driving mules.
JAMES BUCKLEY,
Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE CHEAP.—Horse, sound and kind. Apply to L. WHITE, No. 4 Warren-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF—BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and has, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, (following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, dresses both inside and outside perfectly smooth, joints the staves of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bevels, cuts the croze and [illegible] the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hoops—in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machine make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or to be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine does not make an imperfect article, except the defect is occasioned by the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the dépôt, where any person who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and we invite a [illegible] satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the greatest pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and building for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold. [illegible] applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for the right of the locations within their respective territories. It is believed by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpasses everything that has been of use, to the best of the same purpose, and must entirely supersede hand coopering. Staves and heading also on hand.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RAILROADS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

COAL.

[illegible]

GOV. REEDER'S SPEECH AT EASTON.

[illegible]

...Gov. Reeder, on his arrival at Easton on the ... was received by a crowd ... to which he replied at some length. We copy ... from the Easton Daily Express, as follows:

[illegible]

...It needs no effort of imagination on my part, to conjure up a realization of the effect of such sympathy and support upon the hearts of the honest pioneers of Kansas. Too often have I witnessed among them the eager anxiety for expressions of public opinion. The kindling pleasure at its favorable manifestation, and the disappointment which followed ... or neglect, to draw upon any other source than memory, for the effect of public demonstrations such as these.

Six months ago, I spoke to you on this old and familiar ground, and recounted to you, as truth and candor required, the wrongs which had been done to our people, and the outrages which had been committed upon the Constitution and the doctrines of self-government. I told you then that our people, though few and weak, were firm and strong in their reliance in the justice of the nation and the power of an enlightened public opinion. ...

[illegible]

...ing any law abridging the freedom of speech ... [illegible] ... the United States Senate or the speeches of the greatest statesmen of the nation. The thirteenth section closes the jury-box against any man who does not believe that Slavery was in the Territory.

The preemption laws of the United States are repealed, and although by their provisions a settler is allowed but 160 acres, this Legislature paying no attention to the express prohibition in the organic act, extends his claim to 320.

The members of the bar, too, come in for their share of attention, and no man is allowed to be admitted unless he takes the oath to support all the enactments of the Legislature.

The organic act forbids them to confer the right of suffrage on any others than citizens of the United States and declarants, yet the Legislature in their election law, provide that all Indians "who conform to the customs of the white man," shall be considered citizens and shall be allowed to vote. Thus they not only violate the organic act and usurp the power of Naturalization confided by the Constitution to Congress alone, but they make the election officers the judges of who has "conformed to the customs of the white man," and what custom must be conformed to, and thus admit or reject whom they please.

Avowing in the Legislative halls the determination to allow the people to elect more of their officers, they appoint for each of the counties a probate judge, a sheriff and county commissioners, and for each district, prosecuting attorneys, (many of these officers residing in Missouri when appointed,) and to hold their offices until October, 1857—that being the time when the next election takes place for a Legislative Council, and when the ill-gotten power must be renewed by another invasion. They declare in their election law that every man who offers to vote shall be presumed to be qualified, and thus if the vote of a non-resident is objected to, the challenger must prove the negative, or the vote is received. No residence previous to the election is required. When challenged, the judges may swear the voter first and then it is provided that no evidence whatever shall be heard to contradict—or they may hear other evidence in preference to the voter, thus enabling them to make one rule for one man and a different one for another. A voter to be qualified must swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the Kansas bill, thus making a man's vote, to some extent, on his political opinions; and he must pay to the sheriff appointed by the Legislature a poll tax of $1. This latter requisition, however, was waived when it was ascertained that the Free State men would not vote at their polls.

To this election our people could not—would not go. They were unwilling to go through the mockery of an election where they were to be disfranchised by foreign voters and drunken Indians who conformed to the "custom" of drinking bad whisky—where one rule would be made for them and another for their opponents—where they must recognize a foreign elected legislature, and pay taxes into the hands of a non-resident Sheriff for the expenses of their invasion.

[The above is all of the speech contained in the Easton *Express*, of the 7th. The remainder will probably be received to-day.]

THE SHANGHAES.

The Guard Incensed, yet Rather more "in Sorrow than in Anger."

The Shanghaes are a good deal exasperated with our true statement of their meanderings through the naves, and halls and galleries of the Crystal Palace. One of them writes us thus in explanation:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The facts are simply these. On Wednesday, 31st ult., we met by appointment at the Crystal Palace, and numbered about 200—as gentlemanly a crowd as ever graced the floors of that massive building. We made use of that place simply as a rendezvous, while our operations were strictly to be confined to a street parade. At about 9½ o'clock, there was a rumor that two of the Directors had given us the permission, and in fact, had suggested the idea of forming our company around the fountain, in the centre of the building, and at the close of the fair, to give three hearty cheers for the American Institute. We were highly flattered by such a kind favor, and in the excitement of the moment, we commenced marching too soon, and that was the principal cause of our subsequent troubles. It cannot be denied that we made a little noise in marching through the Palace, in such a vast crowd. We acknowledge being in fault so far, but why did not Mr. CHAMBERS or any of the Directors, request us, as gentlemen, to desist, and inform us that we were hurting the interests of the Institute? Instead of that, they allowed us to march up and down stairs, without saying one word, and forming an ambuscade of Directors and officious M. P.'s, they rushed on our ranks like so many pickpockets.

Their conduct was mean and contemptible, and if a few angry words passed, (which were beyond human strength to smother, under the circumstances,) the fault lies not with us, but with the one who led the offensive party.

They charged us with "upsetting tables, insulting female exhibitors, and rudely jostling the crowd," and other atrocities which only existed but in the Directors' vivid imagination. We, as men of honor, pronounce the whole charge to be a malicious and spiteful falsehood on somebody's part. We challenge *one single instance of rowdyism*, and if they can procure it we will all plead guilty, and let the matter pass, but if they cannot bring proof, then, if there is the least gentlemanly feeling amongst them, they will make a public denial of our alleged conduct. The whole affair is a beautiful illustration of a very great tempest in an exceedingly small teapot.

Yours, Respectfully, SHANGHAE CLUB,
Per WM. Z. SAMPSON, Front-street, New-York.

Another of the Guard says:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

* * * Their innocent promenade (two by two) of last Wednesday evening, was marked by decorum and order, and there cannot be anything so startlingly heinous or so strikingly rowdy-like in this innocent freak of the corps, as has been represented. As a witness of their proceedings on that and other evenings, I unhesitatingly deny the accusations preferred against them—of "insulting the female exhibitors, rudely jostling visitors, and upsetting tables." The wearing of pieces of pink ribbon as a distinguishing badge is not, in my opinion, an offence so grave as to call forth the placards issued by the Board of Management, forbidding the wearing of badges by others than the officers of the Institute or their employes. If any member had insulted visitors or exhibitors, why did not the Managers have him arrested? As a body, the corps has always characterized their behavior by decorum and order, and they go to the Palace for the purpose of passing the evening agreeably, and with no intention of committing offence. The publication of the article in your paper has had an effect derogatory.

But still another writes us. There is a little of the crow in his cackle:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The "Shanghae Guard," which is attacked so violently in all the papers, is not (as you have published) a company of "rowdies," but a very amiable association of young men, whose only object is to obtain some "honest notoriety," and to kick up a little fun generally. I am a member myself, so you may believe me when I say that our captain is a very good fellow, and is not at all disposed to lead us into mischief. As for upsetting the tables in the Crystal Palace—we only knocked around one or two dozen, which wasn't much for 150 of us. They said we insulted the ladies! Why, Mr. Editor, we wouldn't think of such a thing, much less do it. Again, we were charged with getting in by "Family tickets," *i. e.* calling fifty or so a family, and making one ticket do for the lot. Now, the most that got in with any one ticket was sixteen or seventeen, as I can prove.

We are all very indignant, and may be we will plan an attack on the Crystal Palace—with umbrellas—the first wet night after the fair is over, because we are all a very quiet set of fellows—if they'd only let us alone. Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE ABUSED FOWLS.

P. S. I wish you'd publish this, and if there is any charge, send bill to "Captain Shanghae," corner of —— street and ——.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

In pursuance of a call in a morning paper, the Shanghae Guard held an indignation meeting last evening over a drinking-place at No. 594 Broadway. There was quite a number of the members present, comprising youths from fifteen to thirty years of age, many of them the sons of gentlemen distinguished in politics, commerce, and the learned professions. Clergymen's sons were of course frequent, for the old saw of "Parsons' sons and deacons' daughters" still holds good. Of the latter species, however, we regret to say, there were none present. Each of the members of the guard wore either a "plug," or a JULLIEN hat on the rear portion of his head, a bunch of white, blue, and red ribbons in his button-hole, and a colossal cigar in his mouth. There was much indignation expressed at the conduct of the TIMES and other papers in denouncing their conduct at the Crystal Palace, and each of the gentlemen seemed resolved to discountenance the taking of the TIMES at the bar-rooms and other places of amusement which they frequent. There was also a good deal of resentment shown towards the Police for putting a stop to their innocent amusement, and the Guard seemed determined to make a grand demonstration at the Palace before the close of the exhibition. After some drilling and marching around the room, the Guard adjourned down stairs to the bar. Many of the members afterwards proceeded down town, and devoted the rest of the night to a "jolly good spree."

☞ H. M. HURD, Bridgeport, Conn., Receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

[illegible]

It was a full hour after the time designated for the meeting, before there was a quorum present. While waiting for the arrival of sufficient members to proceed with the business of the Board, those present who were reelected amused themselves by poking fun at those who were defeated yesterday. The defeated members were as philosophical as could be expected under circumstances so unfortunate. Several declared they didn't care a—fig about the defeat; in fact they were rather pleased with the result, as attending meetings of the Board of Councilmen, they conceived to be a great bore.

At 8 o'clock, and after several attempts to get away under plea of "no quorum," the roll was called, and just the number (21) being present, a few petitions were read, when, under the impression that many members would feel more comfortable somewhere else, the Board adjourned.

Asylum for Inebriates.

A meeting of the friends of this new Association took place last evening at the Tabernacle. About 150 persons were present, who were addressed by the Secretary, by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, and Professor HITCHCOCK, in suitable appeals. The Asylum is to have power to retain patients for three or for six months, if necessary. The Act of Incorporation obtained is to continue in force for fifty years. It will be seen the object is to endow an Institution which will provide the inebriate with competent medical treatment, a retreat and moral restraint of every kind, with workshops and such means of reclaiming men who need "something to do," as one great means to that end.

Thackeray and Milburn in Brooklyn.

THACKERAY'S "Four Georges" are to be read in BEECHER'S Church, Brooklyn, on the evenings of the 19th, 20th and 27th of November, and the 4th of December. They will be followed in January by a course of four lectures on "Western Life," by Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Tickets to the two courses are sold for $2, or $3, to admit a lady and gentleman. The enterprise of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association provides this fine treat for the Brooklyn people, and it should be appreciated. The Lecture Committee consists of Wm. Backus, (Chairman,) Chas. F. Hayes, J. T. Conkling, M. D., H. J. Brandegee and S. U. F. Odell.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions and argument calendar.—Nos. 22, 37, 57, 219, 235, 59, 60, 61, 63 to 67, 244, 68.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1058, 624, 590, 684, 492, 378, 387½, 88, 697, 698, 700, 700½, 701, 704, 707, 714, 716, 866, 206, 880, 592, 677, 717, 718, 722 to 725.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REVOLT ON SHIPBOARD.

Four of the crew of the ship *Connecticut* were brought yesterday in custody of the officer in command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and delivered up to the Marshal, on a charge of making a revolt on board that vessel after she had proceeded down the Lower Bay. The names of the accused are Henry Travis, John Haes, Wm. Robe and Henry Delport. They were all committed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Though hidden from the eye, they speak to the feelings, being emphatically the garment for comfort, durability and economy.

RAY'S Stocking-knit Undergarments,
In Merino, Wool, and Electrical Silk, for
Fall and Winter wear,
Warm, Soft, Elastic, Durable and Cheap.

JAMES E. RAY, Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R., C. S.-E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the skin, eruptions, and all cutaneous diseases, will find an infallible remedy in HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills; if the ointment be rubbed on the parts affected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds of even twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & CO., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the great drama of "Moll Pitcher" will be repeated, together with the pantomime of the "Magic Barrell," and the comedietta of "Sketches in India," with all the favorites in the cast—Miss HATHAWAY, Mlle. THERESE, Mrs. WILKINS, Miss HERRING, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH MERINOS.—Five hundred pieces superior quality and choice shades of coloring, 5s., 7s. and 8s. per yard; also, eight hundred pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per yard. The cheapest goods in this City.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—The Acoustic Auricle is the only instrument that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply at RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway and Canal and Barclay-streets.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, FRANCIS R. MOTT to CATHERINE R. BAUL, both of this City.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. McClure, and at his residence, NICHOLAS DELAPLAINE DANFORTH and MARY MINDWELL MCCLURE, oldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, Mr. SIMEON HALL to Miss ELIZABETH R. WALKER, eldest daughter of Col. *Gideon Walker, formerly of Portsmouth*, N. H.

At Dansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. C. L. Hequembourg, WILLIAM B. [illegible], Esq., of Watertown, N. Y., to MINERVA F., daughter of Lester Bradner, Esq., of the former place.

At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., LEWIS A. BRIGHAM, Esq., of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Jacob Van Winkle, Esq., of Bergen.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. S. Lord, STEPHEN G. PADDOCK, of Princeton, Ill., and MARGARET, daughter of J. V. Scanlan, of Harlem.

At Kingston, Canada West, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Machar, JOHN PATON to ISABELLA GRANT, eldest daughter of Hon. John Hamilton, of Kingston.

In Little Compton, R. I., on Monday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Samuel Beane, GEO. R. DROWNE, of Providence, and MARY A. SIMMONS. Also, FRANCIS T. CHURCH, of Boston, and HELENA A. SIMMONS, daughters of V. Simmons, Esq., of the former place.

[illegible]

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, after a short illness, JOHN R. [illegible], Cashier of the Chemical Bank, aged 46 years. Notice of the funeral will be given.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 3, MARY HENDERSON, aged 41 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 101 East 18th-st.

Near King's Bridge, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, FLOYD T. SMITH, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, near King's Bridge, on Friday, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tubby Hook Station, Hudson River Railroad on the arrival of the 10½ o'clock A. M. train from the City. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

On Monday, Oct. 22, of cholera, on his passage to New-York, in the 45th year of his age, NICHOLAS CARROLL, Esq., a native of this City, lately a resident of Marysville, California.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7.

$1,000 Ind. State 5s....s3	78½	250 Erie Railroad..........	41
5,000 do.............c	78¾	300 do..............c	41
10,000 do............	78¾	250 do...............	41
5,000 Virginia 6s........	92¾	100 do.............b3	41
1,000 do.............c	92¾	150 do............b10	41
10,000 do...........s10	92	100 do............b60	42
5,000 do.............c	92	100 do............b30	42
5,000 Missouri 6s.....b3	84	200 do............b60	42½
18,000 do.............c	83¾	350 do...............	40¾
7,000 Il. Int. Imp. '47....	100	50 do..............c	40¾
7,000 Erie 3d M. Bds.....	92	250 do..............c	40¾
5,000 E. C. Bds. '71...b3	75	50 do.............b3	40¾
10,000 E. Bds. of '62.....	88	10 do...............	41
5,000 E. Bds. of '75.....	88	22 do...............	41
1,000 do.............	81½	50 do...............	40¾
1,000 do.............	81	300 do.............s3	40¾
48,000 Il. C. R.R. Bds..s3	75	250 do..............c	41
40,500 do.............	75	48 do...............	41
1,000 Il. Fld. b. with prv	78½	100 do...............	41
1,000 New-York Cen. 6's	82½	100 do..............c	41½
1,000 New-York Cen. 7's	92½	50 do............b15	41½
1,000 Chic. & R. I. R. b..	88½	50 do.............s3	41½
10 American Ex. Bk....	112	12 Clev. C. & Cin.......	100
20 Metropolitan Bk.....	106½	350 Harlem Railroad....c	18
50 Pen. Coal Co.....b30	98	195 do...............	18¼
125 Nicar. Transit Co....	13½	100 Reading Railroad..b3	78
700 do.............c	13½	400 do...............	78
85 do...............	14	300 do..............c	78
1,200 do.............s30	13¾	1250 do..............c	78¼
800 do............b60	14	150 do...............	78¼
150 do.............s3	13¾	200 do.............s60	78¼
200 do............b15	13¾	10 do...............	78¼
100 Cum. Coal Co.....s30	21	240 do...............	78¾
50 do.............b3	21	100 do............b10	79
195 do...............	21	50 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	113½
200 do............b30	21½	200 do..............c	112¾
250 do...............	20¾	100 do...............	112½
300 do..............c	20¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R.R. b3	61½
200 do.............b3	21	500 do.............s3	61½
100 do.............b3	21	150 do...............	61½
20 Mich. Central R. R.	87½	150 do...............	61
50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.s3	84	100 do...............	61½
50 do............s30	83¾	212 Chi. & Rock I.R.R.s3	84½
50 do.............s3	84	75 Canton Company..s3	19
50 Panama R. R....b60	101½	100 do...............	19½
1075 Ill. Cen. R. R......	94½	200 do............b30	19½
40 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Virginia 6s........	92¾	25 Panama Railroad...	100
10,000 Ill. C. R.R.Bs.b60	74½	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad..	94½
4,000 do.............	73¾	150 do...............	94½
15,000 do...........s30	73¾	50 do.............s30	94
2,000 do.............	73¾	200 Erie Railroad.....s3	42
20 Metropolitan Bank.	106½	225 do...............	42½
10 Home Insurance Co.	90	100 do.............b3	42½
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.b15	13½	200 do............s10	42½
300 do.............b3	13½	100 do............s30	42½
100 do.............b3	13½	50 do...............	42½
100 Cumber. Coal Co.b3	21½	200 do............s60	42½
500 do...............	21½	200 do...............	42½
250 Reading Railroad..	81	500 do.............s3	42½
300 do.............s3	80½	600 do...............	42½
100 do............s10	80½	100 Mich. S.&N. I. R. R.	84½
15 Mich. Central R. R.	87½	200 do...............	85

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool, October 27, arrived at Halifax, to-day. The telegraphic summary of her Commercial accounts, received this evening, represents a quiet Money market in London with a better demand reported in one of the circulars for American State Stocks, and a steadier feeling in Railway Bonds, at the reduced rates. The quotations are: for Illinois Centrals, 72@74 ℔ cent. Sterling money, equal to 78@80 with the exchange added; Erie Thirds, 83@85; Virginia 6s, 86@88; New-York Central Sevens, 92@94. The British Funds had advanced to 88 ℔ cent., although the Bank of England had again lost $2,000,000. The Cotton market is down to 6⅝d. for Orleans fair, a fall of ⅛d., and Orleans middling, 5⅝d., a fall of 3-16ths@¼d. Sales of the week 38,800 bales. Wheat is lower by 3d., and Flour by 1s. Corn was dull at the close. The Manchester report is unfavorable. Nothing telegraphed in regard to French money or trade affairs.

We are glad to be able to report an improved feeling in the Stock Market, and at least a partial restoration to confidence in Money affairs and Stock values. There was certainly large room for improvement, after the panic and desperation evinced since the arrival of the *Baltic*, on Saturday last, and every class of operators in the Exchange has reason to be sick of the trials to which wild distrust among themselves, and extreme caution and undefined apprehension among the *money lenders have, unnecessarily, subjected* the market. They can now afford, one would suppose, to look back to the point from which they, the very best dividend-paying Stocks on the list, have recently fallen, and begin to calculate the extent of sacrifice to which panic-stricken holders have been driven, either by the fear of something disastrous in the future, or the evidences of fright and pressure in the Money Market. We annex a brief list for reference:

	Sept.	Nov.	Next Dividend Half Yearly.
Delaware and Hudson....	122	119	6 in Dec.
New-York Central........	100	84	4 in Feb.
Reading..................	95	78	9 in Jan.
Michigan Central.........	100	87½	5 in Jan.
Michigan Southern.......	102½	83¾	5 in Jan.
Cleveland and Toledo....	88	61½	4 in Apr.
Panama..................	108	100	5 in Jan.
Pennsylvania Coal.........	104½	95	5 in Jan.
Cleveland and Columbus..	110	100	5 in Jan.
Chicago and Rock Island..	100	84½	4 in Apr.
Illinois and Central Bonds.	86	73	3½ in Apr.
Erie 7s, 1875..............	92	81	3½ in Feb.
Missouri Sixes.............	97	83¾	3 in Jan.

We have stated the lowest dividends which it is believed the foregoing Companies contemplate making on their next half-yearly statement. There is not one of them whose current business is regarded by their Directors unequal to the division of profits here *assumed*. There *is* not one whose shares were not esteemed cheap by purchasers in August and September at prices ranging from 12 to 20 ℔ cent. above the present currency. Not one of which has been intrinsically damaged, except in market value by the present panic, *or one that has* suffered in credit for want of means or credit to conduct their business. The closing prices this afternoon show an improvement of 1½ ℔ cent. on most of the Railroad Stocks from the lowest figures of yesterday and this forenoon. Erie closed 42½, Reading 80½, New-York Central 85¾, *Michigan Southern 85, Illinois Centrals 73½* ℔ cent. The market opened at the early Board under the cloud of depression noticed yesterday, but as the day advanced, a little and more ease, with considerable more confidence, was found in the Money Market, a more cheerful view seemed to be acted upon. The sales of paper to-day through the bill houses were again at 12 ℔ cent. for first-class names. The exceptions at 10 ℔ cent. are not of frequent occurrence. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges lent money, on a call, to a fair amount, at 7 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury sent $500,000 in Gold to Washington, and $200,000 to Philadelphia. The other disbursements were $44,941; receipts, $94,145; regular balance this afternoon, $6,847,053.

The election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day resulted in the reelection of the old Board for the coming year: 3,001 out of 3,600 shares were represented. WM. H. ASPINWALL received 3,001; FRANCIS SKIDDY, 3,001; HENRY CHAUNCEY, 2,407; EDWIN BARTLETT, 2,407; WM. H. WEBB, 2,407. The opposing ticket received 594 votes.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of October are as *follows:*

Passengers....	$89,954 50	Mails..........	1,800 00
Freight.......	89,309 04		
Total..........			$180,063 54

The Great Western Road of Canada received in October from

Passengers..................	$192,023
Other traffic...............	94,786
Total.......................	$286,809

The receipts of the Covington and Lexington Railroad for October, were:

October, 1855.............	$39,066 81
October, 1854.............	18,962 61
Increase..................	$20,103 70

MR. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Crédit Mobilier.

From the London Economist, Oct. 13.

Very great misapprehension prevails, and very unnecessary alarm has been excited, as to the real character of some of the modern banking establishments in Paris—especially those of the *Crédit Mobilier*, the *Crédit Foncier*, and the *Crédit Maritime*. These erroneous impressions have been caused mainly by those establishments being, according to the acceptance of the term in this country, erroneously called banks. Banks in England are establishments which have little capital compared to the extent of their obligations. The chief funds with which they trade are composed of deposits, and in the case of banks of issue of notes in circulation. For example, the deposits of the five joint stock banks in London amount alone to more than £29,000,000, while their actual capital paid up is only £2,966,333;—that is, the capital is equal only to *ten per cent.* of the liabilities for money in deposit with them. And whether the liabilities of such banks consist only of deposits or of deposits and notes in circulation, as a rule the whole are payable on demand. It is, therefore, obvious that establishments having such enormous obligations payable on demand at any moment, cannot, without being guilty of the greatest imprudence, lock up their means in mortgages, or any other investment of a permanent character, but must confine themselves to securities which can be easily converted at all times, such as Exchequer bills, public funds, and in the discount of commercial bills of a moderate date, which are daily falling due, and furnishing the means of paying any demand that may arise. The ruin which spread among our country banks in 1825, was chiefly owing to the neglect of this plain rule; they had largely invested their means in landed securities, and when a run came upon them they had no means of immediately converting them. Many of the Colonial banks have been ruined from a similar cause, viz.: making extensive advances upon plantations and other real property. At last it has become a settled canon in banking, that the only securities which ought to be taken are such as by their nature are at once and at all times marketable and convertible, though it may be at a loss.

When, therefore, we heard of banks with large capitals, and authorised to contract huge obligations for the purpose of making advances upon land for its improvement, upon merchandise abroad and at home, and to lock up their funds in shares of railways and other joint stock companies as proprietors, we were naturally disposed to shudder for the consequences of any unusual pressure which might lead to the discredit of such establishments; and this alarm has been increased when we have known that the capital of a single establishment consisted of 60,000,000*f.*, (£2,400,000) and that it was empowered to contract obligations by borrowing to the extent of no less than £24,000,000.

These establishments are, however, in their real character entirely different from English banks, and their obligations are of a nature so essentially opposite, that what English banks could not do, without great danger, these banks may do not only with impunity but beneficially. In place of trading upon means which are payable on demand like the English banks, these particular establishments in Paris trade only upon capital paid up, and upon money borrowed upon bonds or "*obligations*," which are repayable only over a period of ninety years.

For example, the *Crédit Mobilier* has a capital of 60,000,000 francs, (£2,400,000) actually paid up. It has the power to issue bonds or obligations to the extent of ten times the capital, or £24,000,000, repayable by means of an annual sinking fund in ninety years, with interest. Such an establishment may be well or ill managed, it may be successful or the reverse, its proprietors may make or lose money, and those who hold the bonds may, in the event of ill-success, find that there is not enough to meet their demands finally; but there can be no sudden run or demand made upon it for the repayment of the obligations it has incurred. If it provide for the interest of the bonds and the small annual sinking fund, its obligations are fulfilled, and its creditors at no time can ask more. In point of fact, therefore, unlike those Banks which hold deposits and circulate notes, these establishments have nothing to apprehend of inconvenience from any sudden pressure upon the money market. It is plain, therefore, that the same rule does not apply as to the selection of their securities. They may lock up their capital and borrowed money in any description of security or undertaking, provided only it gives a good annual return, so as to enable them to pay their interest, dividend and sinking fund. In the case, however, of the *Crédit Mobilier*, although the whole of the capital has been paid up, the managers have not as yet exercised their power of issuing obligations to any extent whatever. They recently intended to do so, but in consequence of the pressure upon the money market they relinquished the design. At present, therefore, they trade only upon their actually paid up capital.

Again, the *Crédit Foncier* is of the nature of a land bank, or a land drainage company. It has a capital of 30,000,000*f.*, (£1,200,000,) of which £600,000 is paid up. The Directors have issued bonds or obligations, repayable by a sinking fund in a specified number of years. Their liabilities, also, are not of a nature payable on demand, and, therefore, they can with safety lend their funds to the landowner and others for permanent improvements, so long as the security is good, and they receive upon the principle of the drainage loans annual payments equal to the interest and sinking fund.

It will thus be seen that the establishments of which so much has been said, and about which so much apprehension has been felt in the event of a panic, are of a character which makes them independent of monetary pressure. *No doubt there is* a great scope for good or bad management, for losses or for gains. The proprietors may find their shares at a discount or at a premium, as their funds are ill or well invested, and the bondholders may find that they hold good or bad securities, as the money lent is profitably employed or otherwise. All these risks attend those like all other trading concerns, but they are free of the peculiar risk of banks of issue and deposit, which renders it incumbent upon them to limit their investments to securities which are immediately convertible.

The great danger of such banks as those of the *Crédit Mobilier* and *Crédit Maritime* is, that by embarking large capitals in new undertakings they stimulate speculation unduly, give rise to companies and transactions which the legitimate wants of the country do not require, and thus, although they may not ultimately lose themselves, they are indirectly the cause of great losses to others, and of such an artificial and momentary expansion of trade as to promote monetary and artificial embarrassment; and there can be no doubt that such has been the case to a considerable extent in Paris in the present year, the fruits of which they are now reaping. There can be no doubt that in order to secure the permanent success of such institutions, as well as the advantages which they are calculated to confer, they must be managed with greater care and circumspection than are ordinarily found in the directors of joint-stock companies. But there is nothing false in their principle, and they will be productive of much good or much evil just in proportion as they are well or ill-conducted.

Galena and Chicago Road—Wild-Cating.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a Stockholder in the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. The receipts of this Road are very large—averaging from $8,000 to $10,000 a day—and I understand all its deposits are made with GEORGE SMITH & CO., Brokers, at Chicago. This Mr. GEORGE SMITH is the well-known Wild-Cat Banker, who owns the Atlanta Bank and the Interior Bank, two Wild-Cat concerns, located in the State of Georgia, circulating in Chicago. It appears, by the official reports of these two Banks, that they have in circulation nearly *two millions* of their bills, which is a large amount to be taken care of by any individual or corporation, in the face of the strong run now made on these Banks. Indeed, I see that one of these—the Atlanta—is already under protest.

In view of the very heavy losses of this Company last Winter, by WADSWORTH & SHELDON, Private Bankers, I would call the attention of the Directors of the Company to the present situation of their deposits. If any further losses of this character should be made, with all these facts before the Directors, they should be held personally responsible. A. B.

Finances of the United States.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States exclusive of Trust Funds, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

From customs........................	$17,065,238 38
From sales of public lands...........	2,355,735 87
From miscellaneous sources...........	353,495 96
Total................................	$19,774,460 12

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse.		$5,117,800 28
Interior—Pensions..................	$624,548 64	
Indian Department..................	1,175,093 55	
		1,799,642 19
War—Army proper, &c................	2,960,399 76	
Fortifications, &c.................	700,934 49	
Miscellaneous......................	471,784 13	
		4,142,111 38
Navy...............................		4,282,202 57
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1842...	72,800 00	
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1846...	137,600 00	
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1847...	11,000 00	
Redemption of stock of the loan of 1848...	22,300 00	
Redemption of debt contracted by Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria...	2,400 00	
Premium on stock redeemed.........	20,031 75	
	267,323 75	
Deduct excess of repayment on account of interest on the public debt, being amount refunded for advances on that account...	5,119 04	
		[illegible]
Total...............................		$15,[illegible]

Boston Money Market.

[illegible]

The money market is ... [illegible] ... strongly against them until within a day or two ... while some have closed their doors ... best feature of Saturday and yesterday is in the better supply of New-York funds, a fact which indicates a gradual turning of the tide.

We understand that large amounts of money from New-York have been negotiated in this market quietly during the last two or three weeks, and the proceeds have been drawn from us mostly in specie. This accounts for a good part of the sudden contraction and specie losses of the Banks.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. Oct. 20.	Loans. Oct. 27.	Specie. Oct. 20.	Specie. Oct. 27.
Citizens' B'k	$6,759,[illegible]	$6,749,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank..	2,548,[illegible]	2,576,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana...	2,098,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. State.	2,080,[illegible]	2,101,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Tra.	1,006,[illegible]	971,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k N. Orl's.	862,[illegible]	868,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southe'n B'k	288,[illegible]	297,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	792,[illegible]	777,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total....	$14,480,[illegible]	$14,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase...	$169,[illegible]	Decrease...	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. Oct. 20.	Circulation. Oct. 27.	Deposits. Oct. 20.	Deposits. Oct. 27.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,814,[illegible]	$1,828,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank.	710,[illegible]	782,[illegible]	1,158,[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech & Trds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. O..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bk	180,000	170,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.....	$5,693,749	$5,[illegible]	$11,[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease...	[illegible]	Increase...	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.
Citizens' Bank..................	$781,[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank......................	948,[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Louisiana...............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank..................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank.....................	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..........................	[illegible]	[illegible]

Philadelphia Bank Dividends.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 7.

All our city banks made dividends yesterday, with the exception of the Banks of North America and Pennsylvania, the dividend periods of which are in January and July. That our readers may see how profitable this business of banking is, we give below a list of the dividends made yesterday, and those at the last two preceding dividend periods:

BANKS.	Capital.	Nov. '54.	May, '55.	Nov. '55.	Total.
Farm. & Mech.	$1,250,000	5 ℔ ct.	5 ℔ ct.	5 ℔ ct.	[illegible]
Girard........	1,250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia..	1,150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial...	1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'....	800,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western......	500,000	10 ℔ ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Liberties.	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech..	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark....	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington...	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of Com...	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Towns'p	225,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's..	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	$7,750,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen that the banks make very large profits, on an average about double as much, after all expenses, as the law allows individuals to receive on an equal amount of capital. The Western Bank, in the year and a half that our table covers, has divided 25 ℔ cent., and more than any other of the banks named; the Kensington Bank, 21 ℔ cent.; the Northern Liberties, 18; the Mechanics', 18; the Philadelphia, 17; Farmers' and Mechanics', 15; Commercial, 15; Southwark, 15; Bank of Commerce, 15; Penn Township, 15; Tradesmen's, 15; Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 14; and Girard Bank, 9.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Marie Adron, E. C. Staples and lady, Abraham S. Myers, lady and 2 children, W. H. Demel, ... John Linn and lady, Miss Wight, E. Crawford, ... M. Brown, Calvin Robinson, lady and child, ... and lady, D. P. Wingo, S. Riley, ... G. Greener and lady, Miss Greene, ... family—and 40 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, at Halifax—[illegible]

[illegible] ... *Master Bryden, Messrs. E. Cunard,* ... Jackson, Sherman, West, Boulton, ... Russell, Caldee, Anderson, Duffield, Brown, ... Condell, Wheldon, Develin, Laith, Kerr, ... Sisley, Maloney, Dill, Wood, Osbourn, ... Brown, Rand, Salter, Baldwin, Ducombe, ... Fielding, Futhbertson, Henderson, Dickall, ... pray, Sargent, Lovett, Langdon, Weston, ... Mercer, Cooper, Clarke, Armstrong, John Clarke, ... Hamson, Colshaw, Ferris, Potts, Herman, ... Miller, Dickinson, Marvin, Isaac L. Clark, ... son, Burley, Hayes, Mrs. Bettelner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	6 36	Sun sets.... 4 50	Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	5 06	Gov. Island. 5 [illegible]	Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, ...; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; ... er, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Eclipse, (Br.) Laing, Liverpool, ...; S. H. Talbot, Burgess, Marseilles, ...; Julia, (Brem.) Erdman, Calcutta, ...; Hudson, (Brem.) Wesdenfeld, Charleston; ... Gosling; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, ... Co.

Barks Bleecher, (Br.) Kleeser, ...; Unkhardt; Genesee, Apple, London, ...; H. L. Rutgers, Delano, St. Marks, ...; Whaler, Howland, Constantinople, ...

Brigs Staghound, (Br.) Marston, St. John, ...; Whitney & Co.; Clarence, (Br.) Stubbs, ...; Tucker & Lighthourn; ... Benner & Deake; S. French, Brown, ... Machado.

Schrs. Louisa, Hamlin, Salem, ...; (Br.) Dakin, St. John, Smith & Boynton; ... Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; ... Wilmington, E. S. Powell; W. Smith, ... McCready, Mott & Co.; Trade, (Br.) ... A. Ackerly; Salena Helen, Kelly, ...; Underwood; Mary, Nightingale, ... wood.

Propeller Georges Creek, Sogan, Baltimore, ... line.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Providence; ... Basket, Providence.

Arrived.

Ship Atlas, Hassa, Callao, 112 ds., with guano to ... de Bros. Has had calms from lat. ... and ... Trades, in lat. 37, since then N. E. winds.

Ship Meteor, (of Boston,) Fuller, Liverpool, ... with coal and 19 passengers to D. G. & W. D. ... 29, lat. 43 04, lon. 54 18, Francis McDonald, ... fell from the rail overboard and was drowned.

Ship Elizabeth Dennison, Williams, ... 28, with mdse. and 41 passengers to ... Oct. 5, lat. 41 45, lon. 68 52, spoke ship ... erpool for New-York, who reported that in ... rienced heavy S. W. gales, lost topgallant ... mast, sprung head of mainmast, and lost a ...

Bark Terranova, (Fr.,) La Vey, Boston, ... to master.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.) Smith, Windsor, ... to master.

Brig Jane McKenzie, (Br.,) ... 13 passengers to A. Leary & Co.

Brig Ætna, (Br.) Kay, St. Johns, N. B., ... ber to P. I. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, ... ber to I. F. Snow.

Schr. Otis Frances, Clark, Sydney, ... B. F. Metcalf.

Schr. Nebraska, Gaskill, Fall River, ...

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Bacon, fm. Portland, ...

Schr. L. K. Snow, Snow, Harwich.

Sloop Emily, Nye, New-Bedford, with ...

WIND—During the day from the ...

Below.

Ship Roscius, (packet,) Merrithew, ... 2. Has lost foretopmast and other spars ... Also, one bark off the Tavern House ... Capt. Hazzard of the steam-tug Lewis ...

Sailed.

Steamships Southerner, for Charleston; ... *Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*; ... vannah.

Memoranda.

The ship Meteor, arrived to-day from ... on board at that port, a heifer, a horse ... were intended for breeding, but died ... horse and cows died.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 18, lat. 37 20 S., lon. 21 40 W., ... (Br.) from London for Hobart Town.

Sept. 17, lat. 15 33 S., lon. 31 11 W., ...) from Cape Verde Islands for ... out.

Oct. 1, lat. 33 30, lon. 33 15, brig ... for Demerara, 15 days out.